

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

AFTER THE WAR

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER AND THE COST IS COUNTED IT WILL BE FOUND THAT MORE THAN A MILLION MEN HAVE GONE DOWN TO DEATH, A LIKE NUMBER WILL BE MAIMED FOR LIFE AND THE LOSS OF PROPERTY WILL BE BEYOND CALCULATION. AFTER VIEWING THIS APPALLING SACRIFICE TO THE GOD OF WAR NONE BUT THE GREATEST CRIMINALS IN THE WORLD WILL HINDER ANY EFFORT MADE TO ENSURE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

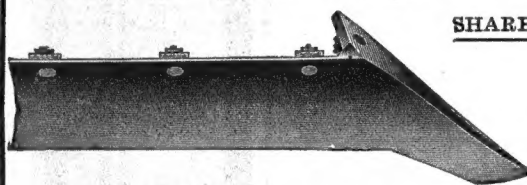
FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Plow Shares

Direct To User!

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These Fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in make and quality. Stubble, Breaker or Engine Plow Shares same price.



SHARES FOR ANY PLOW

PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each \$2.00
13 or 14 in. " " \$2.25
16 in. Shares, " \$2.50

When ordering, give name of plow and letters and numbers
Stamped on back of share

We also sell the best GASOLINE ENGINES at the lowest prices. Write for Catalogue. We have a few special bargains as follows:

20 H.P. Portable Flour City Engine \$ 400.00
30 H.P. Stover Tractor Engine 1000.00
16 H.P. Stover Portable Engine 300.00
Above are Second-Hand but in First-Class Condition
25 H.P. Stover Portable Engine (new) 1000.00
8 Furrow Engine Breaker, Big Dutchman Plow (new) 300.00
8 H.P. Stationary "Brandon" Gasoline Engine (Shop worn) 150.00

Write for Particulars and Catalogue

THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Brandon :: Manitoba

The Long Looked For Has Come! It is Here! Cheap Power for the Farm!

The "Ingeco" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

IT APPEALED TO US—IT WILL
APPEAL TO YOU!

If you really want the best engine value in this country, this engine will surely appeal to you.

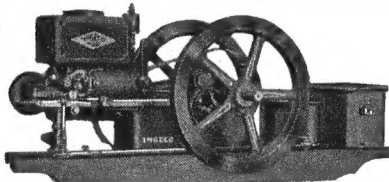
This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene. Operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.

We guarantee consumption of Kerosene with "INGECO" ENGINES not to exceed in quantity what it takes of Gasoline to operate a Gasoline Engine. Think of the saving in dollars in one year.

An "INGECO" ENGINE will deliver 100 per cent. service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability. Besides, its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of. All parts are made from jigs, and replacement is readily made.

The "INGECO" ENGINE is designed and constructed to give satisfactory service under all conditions and always delivers its full rating with an abundance of power to spare. We have such a range in sizes and styles that space does not permit us to quote prices. If interested, write us for circulars fully describing. Made in sizes 1½ to 7,000 H.P., Tank Cooled, Hopper Cooled, Air Cooled, Horizontal and Vertical, Portable and Stationary. Canadian Distributors—

Burridge-Cooper Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask.
Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office



An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Tank

Send for Catalogue



2x2x8 ft. - \$16.00



12 Barrel - \$35.00



2x2x8 ft. - \$12.25

TWENTY
GAUGE

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES

RUST
PROOF



6 foot - \$3.40



12 Barrel - \$27.00



5x2 ft. - \$13.00

Freeland Steel Tank Company, Halbrite, Saskatchewan

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

Guide

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$125.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agatelines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

THRESHER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheet Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheet Summary Gains and Losses	

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8¼ by 11¼. Price of one copy, \$1.00; price for two copies, \$1.50.

Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to—

BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Buy Your Apples From British Columbia!



Our choice packs of Apples, carefully sorted and graded, reach a standard of quality superior to that of any competitor.

Our Apples have won Gold Medal Awards in competition with the best fruit in the world. Try the box pack this year and be convinced of its superiority. Ask your organization officers for prices.

Send in your orders at once for your winter's supply

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

ROARING RIVER BRANCH

John Livesey, secretary Roaring River Branch, in a letter enclosing the following breezy report of their August meeting, says: "I think our branch will double its membership this year, and we are looking for a bigger increase next year." This branch is a "live wire," largely because they hold monthly business meetings regularly.

Our August ordinary meeting was held on Friday, the 28th, and altho the members did not turn out in full force, on account of being busy harvesting, yet we had a lively meeting. Our intentions were to start some scheme of buying co-operatively our groceries and dry goods thru the Winnipeg Co-operative Society, but on account of the busy season it will have to stand over until the September meeting, when you will find us all there ready for business.

This year we got our binder twine thru the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., thereby saving our members a considerable sum of money, much to the discomfort of the local agent (for twine), as one of our members found out when he went to get a repair for his binder.

Glad to hear that the Grain Growers' Grain Company are forming an implement department. I would like to throw out the suggestion that each branch of the Association act as an agency for the sale of implements. It is sure to bring new members, as our membership has increased this year with this branch getting the binder twine. That is the aim of this branch—"Death to the middleman." All who got the twine are more than satisfied with it, not a single complaint was heard. The reply to all queries as to how they liked the twine, was, "The best I ever had."

Swan River, Aug. 29, 1914.

BANKS SHOULD HELP FARMERS

It is generally conceded that there is a large shrinkage in the cereal crops in the Prairie Provinces this year as compared to the average yields for the last ten years. No useful purpose can be served at the moment by a discussion of the causes that led to this unfortunate shrinkage. What concerns us most is that steps be taken to make the most out of what we have.

It is admitted that our methods of marketing the crop have resulted every year in depreciating its value. That Canada has lost millions in the past thru the necessity of producers forcing their grain on the market immediately upon its being harvested and threshed. The problem, therefore, confronting us is to devise some method that will enable farmers to distribute the selling of their grain over several months of the year. There are many factors that contribute to the undesirable conditions that now obtain in the marketing of our grain, the most outstanding one being the habit of having all liabilities fall due in October and November. The products of the farm practically being the only means of liquidating these liabilities necessitates the farmers selling their products in these months whether they desire to do so or not. It is a common saying among farmers that if they will not sell their grain, cattle and other products to meet these maturing obligations the "sheriff will sell for them." In addition to the fact that maturing obligations have to be met, the cost of production has also to be provided for as soon as the crop is secured. It, therefore, follows that unless the growers are able to secure advances on the security of the crop they will have to force it on the market.

Apart from the general situation arising from economic conditions of our own creation there are special reasons due to abnormal conditions created by the disturbance in Europe why manufacturers, wholesalers, loan companies and other financial institutions should exercise patience in collecting their accounts and permit farmers to dispose of

their grain in a way that will produce the best results.

Parliament has granted the Dominion Government power to issue Dominion notes to meet the contingency that has arisen. The Dominion Government authorized banks to issue an increased circulation to enable them to meet possible abnormal demands upon their resources. Press reports indicate that the government is coming to the assistance of the Canadian Northern Railway Company by granting them Dominion notes on the security of their bonds to enable them to meet large obligations already incurred and continue construction. There seem to be no indications that special efforts are being made to meet the necessities of the industry that forms the basis of Canadian prosperity. Authority has been given to banks by the last revision to the Bank Act to loan money to farmers on security of their grain on the farm. This power

was given to the banks by parliament to meet ordinary conditions arising in our farming operations. Now that extraordinary conditions have arisen and the government has come to the assistance of the banks, it is to be hoped that the banks and other financial institutions will come to the assistance of the grain growers and help them to carry over a portion of their crop so as to increase its value and benefit themselves and the general trade of Canada. In order to make the best of our grain crop the consuming market has to be supplied for twelve months in the year. A part of the crop has to be carried in store somewhere by someone in order to meet this demand. There is no place in which our grain can be carried as cheaply as in a granary on the farm. It is no heavier drain on the banks or the finances of the country to carry the grain in the farmers' granaries than to carry it in terminal or storage elevators. The banks have to carry the grain in either case. To the ordinary mind the risk involved in lending individual grain dealers in large amounts is much greater than lending to a large number of farmers in smaller amounts. True, this is an innovation in banking, but it may help bankers as well as farmers to get out of ruts.

There is another feature that is very important and should not be lost sight of. Compelling farmers to draw their grain to the market immediately it is threshed interferes with their fall plowing and prevents them from preparing the land for next year's crop.

The continued prosperity of Canada depends on increasing the production of farm wealth. Apart from that obvious fact due to economic conditions created in Great Britain and the continent of Europe thru the war, which will be vastly intensified if prolonged, make it incumbent on Canada to make special efforts to largely increase her output of foodstuffs for the coming year to supply the needs of Britain's artisans in the industrial field as well as that of her army in the battlefield. It is easily possible that we can help the Empire in this way as much, if not more, than by sending her men and money.

R. McKENZIE.

If I die, the world shall miss me but a little, because it hath such store of better men; I shall miss it less, because it hath so much ill, and I shall have so much happiness.—Joseph Hall.

Every man of us has all the centuries in him.—Lord Morley.

IT'S SAFE TO BUY NOW

EATON'S PRICES ARE ALWAYS FAIR

A FULL LINE OF GOODS IN STOCK

The EATON Service

EATON SERVICE means good qualities, wide selections, reasonable prices, fair dealing and prompt delivery.

Just at a time when you need it most this service should prove most valuable to you, for it brings to your door, even though you be located a thousand miles distant, all the advantages which a great departmental store can confer.

This is your chance to put EATON SERVICE to the test—do it this week.

WE PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES TO YOUR NEAREST POST OR EXPRESS OFFICE ON OUTER GARMENTS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

ORDER EARLY AND BE SURE OF YOUR WINTER SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE DO IT NOW!

WE GIVE MOST SATISFACTORY SERVICE

Although each succeeding week has brought us an immensely increased volume of business we have given the same prompt satisfactory service that we started out to give. In almost every case we have been able to ship all goods the same day on which we received the orders. Usually when we are unable to do so, it is because we have to procure lines that we do not

handle or have to have alterations made on garments we do. One of the reasons why we started in the catalogue business was that we felt we could give better values and prompter service than were possible before we began. The large number of letters we have received from satisfied customers is ample proof that we are doing what we intended to.

As our business grows our system will grow, so that our customers can always feel assured that all orders they entrust us with will receive our best and promptest attention.



TWO SPECIALS FOR COOL WEATHER

This sweater and the aviation cap are both popular for cool weather. The sweater makes chilly evenings comfortable to wearer and greatly adds to the warmth when worn under a coat. The aviation cap is just the thing for driving.

2 G 5—Hand Knitted Aviation Cap of fine quality pure wool yarns. Navy, cardinal, grey or brown. Price delivered... **.75**

2 G 170—This splendid Women's Shaker Knit Sweater Coat is extra heavy weight and is the best value ever offered in a sweater coat for women. The yarn used is of good quality and the coat is well made. It has a double collar that fastens up close to the throat or can be worn open. Pockets and double cuffs. Smoke grey, maroon, tan or navy, sizes 34 to 44. Price delivered... **2.50**



TOBACCOS at Old Prices

Notwithstanding the big increase in the price of tobaccos, due to the extra war tax imposed upon them, we are still offering our lines at the old prices.

Just turn to pages 38 and 39 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue and see the splendid assortment of tobaccos, supplies and smokers' sundries that we offer. And remember that everything we send out will reach you in prime condition. Remember, too, that our prices are a good deal lower than you would pay in the ordinary way. The tobacco here illustrated is made specially for and sold only by us. It is a cool smoking mixture that is a comer. Our prices for it are:

29 G 84—Christie Grant Special Scotch mixture, 1-8 lb. tin.... **25c**
29 G 85—Christie Grant Special Scotch mixture, 1-4 lb. tin.... **45c**

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA
AT YOUR SERVICE

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

A LIBRARY STARTED

Just a few lines to say that the Hart Branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. is still alive and growing. We have now a membership of fifty-two, including seven transfers from Acme and Harp-tree branches.

We had a picnic on July 17 in conjunction with Dutch Hollow Association, and an enjoyable day was spent by all, and the dance in the evening in the new Woodmen Hall at Hart was one of the best for some time.

This spring we started a gopher contest, offering three prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 to the boys (sons of Grain Growers) bringing in the largest number of gopher tails. The contest was closed picnic day and the prizes awarded at the picnic, the winner of the first prize, George Cornwell, securing 785 tails.

We have received a donation of about fifty books from the Richardson Bros., who have moved to Moose Jaw, and with these as a beginning intend starting a library for the benefit of our members.

Enclosed find \$5.50 membership fees and \$5 for another box of buttons.

CHARLES A. PRINGLE,
Sec'y Hart Ass'n.

VERWOOD OFFICERS

At a meeting held in Verwood on August 1, the following were elected officers of Verwood Grain Growers' Association: President, O. Phillips; vice-president, R. Fawcett; secretary-treasurer, F. Hunt; directors, S. H. Stone, A. Breault, R. Wood, A. Domes, A. Townsend, J. Taylor.

The following new members were enrolled: W. S. Nevill, J. Lebric, E. J. Olson, O. Phillips, A. Domes, J. Carroll,

S. H. Stone, P. Bolley, R. Fawcett, R. Wood.

Enclosed please find \$5 membership fees.

FRED HUNT, Sec'y,
Verwood Ass'n.

GLENEDYTHE STARTED

Enclosed please find \$6.50 in payment of thirteen members. Kindly register this local and assign to it a number. Officers elected are: President, Albert Etheredge; vice-president, Joe Francis; secretary, Alfred Gryde; directors, J. T. Kingston, Robert Kirk, Alfred Gryde, W. H. Dell, Albert Kay, Andrew Evenson.

ALFRED GRYDE,
Sec'y, Glenedythe Ass'n.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Sec., Sask. G.G.A.—
It has been suggested to me in the course of business that it would be a good thing if the province undertakes to make a gift to the Imperial War Fund at the present time that it be a gift of horses.

The price of horses has just about reached its minimum in the district west and north-west of here, and the supply appears to be somewhat greater than the demand. This stock could be well taken up by the province. If the gift is in grain it will not help markets here, as we are getting war prices for our grain in any event. But a substantial reduction of the number of horses in the country would be a benefit in every way, both for the farmer who has more on his hands than he can conveniently feed thru the coming winter, and for the breeder, who finds his market practically destroyed.

Hoping the suggestion may be of some value.

W. R. GREEN,
Moose Jaw, Sask., Sept. 1, 1914.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

I have pleasure in informing you that we formed a local branch of the G.G.A. on the 5th inst., to be known as the West Lawn Horizon Association. The following officers were elected: President, S. Bissett; vice-president, A. E. Devlin; secretary-treasurer, Edwin C. Staley; directors, W. Bromley, A. McKerricher, W. Hanna, W. Hagner, K. Knudson, H. Webb.

EDWIN C. STALEY,
Sec'y, West Lawn Horizon Ass'n.

WINSLOW AT WORK

I am in receipt of yours of the 15th inst., with receipt enclosed for writing pad and membership tickets. I am enclosing \$7.50 membership fees for thirteen members and \$1.25 for additional copies of the constitution.

I was instructed to ask for catalog of coal, etc., and also to ask how long it would probably take from ordering carload of coal until delivery at Plenty Station C.P.R.

The following is a list of officers: President, Harry R. Dougall; vice-president, J. Crozier; directors, E. Roland, D. F. Rundle, R. Hamilton, Hugh Dougall, R. McLeod, J. Grace.

J. R. McREADIE,
Sec'y, Winslow Ass'n.

WILL WINTER CATTLE

If you are going into the matter of stock in the dry districts I am in a position to winter fifty head at \$7 per head, or I will take good young stock on shares for term of three years—say twenty head. If you are not handling this proposition, will you put me in communication with someone who is. I think you could place about 200 head in this vicinity and there is plenty of feed in the bush. The stock would have good bush shelter, same as my own.

CHARLES BUNDY,
Dundurn, Sask.

STILL HOPEFUL

I came to the conclusion that it was about time I was letting you know just how we are getting on in this part of Saskatchewan. We have the same story to tell that I guess you have heard from many other districts this summer, drought,

extreme heat and hot winds. I think we have had all the hard knocks that nature could bestow except frost, and that may come any night, as it turns pretty chilly now, and that would catch what little grain some of the more fortunate have got. Thousands of acres will never see a binder and thousands will not pay for cutting hardly. I am afraid extreme want will face many families.

I will try to give you an outline of weather vagaries. Our first rain of the year came on June 3 and another about June 10. On June 17 we had a very severe hail storm in here, flattening down everything in its way. Favorable weather for a week after brought the grain along nicely, then came the extreme heat day after day. Lots of grain before July 1 was headed, still the heat continued, accompanied by hot winds, stubble crops began to turn yellow and sickly, and the farmers began to get blue, many started in to plow down their crops. This weather continued without a break until July 17, when we had a nice steady rain for several hours. This cheered us up and we thought we were sure of something, but a day or so later along came the blazing sunshine and heat again, quickly up moisture. We have had no rain since, and it would not do much good now anyway, except that a few oat fields which still have a tinge of green might freshen up and give a little feed. Grain is being cut, what little there is, with mowers, binders with flat attachment and very few are using the knottor and that only on a well worked fallow.

The main trouble is feed for stock. We are all hoping for an open winter so that stock may run out most of the time, but still experience has taught us that the hardest winters with lots of snow are followed by a more favorable summer. A hundred thousand bushels of oats could be disposed of easily in this district, and yet in lots of cases there is no money wherewith to buy.

Now to business. I was requested at our meeting last Saturday evening to write you for prices on coal and flour f.o.b. Fairmount. There are mines to the west of us that put out very good coal. They are situated at Drumheller. The

Continued on Page 18

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 16th, 1914

BANKING REFORMS

The service rendered to the public generally and to the agricultural community in particular by the chartered banks in Western Canada is one of vital importance to every farmer. Many farmers in good standing know to their cost that the banks have not generally given the service which it has been expected they would render, while for those farmers whose security consists of little beyond their character the present banking system is of very little use. Two years ago the Bank Act came before Parliament for the regular revision which is made every ten years. Representatives of the farmers from both Eastern and Western Canada were called before the Banking Committee to recommend improvements. It was stated at that time by the government that the desire was to secure the opinion of all classes in order that the banking system might be made of the utmost service to the people of Canada. Almost without exception the suggestions offered by the representatives of the farmers were rejected and no attempt whatever was made to ensure better service to the public. It is true that in the revised act the banks are permitted to loan to farmers on grain stored on the farm in their own granaries. Some leading bankers and financial authorities favored this provision as a means of helping the farmers and relieving them of the necessity of throwing their grain upon the market immediately after harvest in order to meet liabilities. We have yet to learn that this amendment has proved of even the slightest relief to the farmers. Wherever the banks would loan money on grain on the farm they would also loan it to the same farmer without such security. It is certain that some improvement must be made in the banking system if it is to be of general service to the agricultural community of Canada. Up to the present time the business of banking in Canada has been enshrouded in mystery and banking authorities have discouraged any effort to acquaint the general public with a knowledge of the banking business. The banking system in Canada is a part of our national fabric and for the protection and safety of the public it should be understood as clearly as any other public business. The present tendency to discuss banks and their methods is a very hopeful sign. W. F. Maclean, M.P., is one of the few members of the House of Commons who has prepared a definite scheme for banking reform, and in this issue we publish an article approved by himself which outlines his plan. Mr. Maclean would have some of the present power withdrawn from the banks and placed in the hands of the government and would also provide a larger issue of national currency to supply the needs of the country. When the fact is considered, as Mr. Maclean explains, that \$133,000,000 of money which the Canadian people have deposited in Canadian banks is now locked up in Wall Street, New York, it indicates that there is something radically wrong with our banking system. Another large sum is tied up by the Canadian stock exchange operations. If all this money could be utilized for legitimate business in Canada it would go a long way towards easing the present financial stringency. The banking business of Canada is today practically a monopoly and the banks enjoy very valuable privileges extended to them by Parliament. Naturally such a radical proposition as that set forth by Mr. Maclean will find little favor in banking circles where it is considered that the general public should not meddle in such highly specialized matters. There is, however, a widespread opinion that some drastic reforms in our banking system must be effected,

and the more general the discussion becomes upon the subject the better for the public. No doubt Mr. Maclean's scheme will be followed by other proposals which will be laid before the public, and in the course of time these various plans of reform will result in improvements in the banking system.

WHAT THE PROVINCES CAN DO

The provincial legislatures of the three prairie provinces have been called together and will be sitting within the next few days to deal with the emergencies which have been caused by the war. The business in each of the provinces will include the ratification of the patriotic action of the respective governments in making gifts to Great Britain, Manitoba having offered 50,000 bags of flour, while Saskatchewan is giving 1,500 horses, and Alberta 500,000 bushels of oats. It is understood that in each province, also, legislation will be passed establishing a moratorium so far as agreements of sale and mortgages are concerned, which will enable those who are in arrears or have payments to make on loans or purchases of real estate to postpone payment without fear of foreclosure. In some cases no doubt this legislation will protect those who thru no fault of their own are in financial difficulties as the result of the war, and on the other hand it will also save a great many real estate gamblers, who are not deserving of any sympathy and will enable them to avoid or to delay the payment of their just debts. The most important problem to which the Western legislatures can address themselves, however, is that of providing permanent work for the unemployed who are within their borders. The problem of unemployment would have been acute in Canada if there had been no war, it has in fact been acute for many months and it will be sheer folly if our legislatures shut their eyes to this problem and leave the patriotic funds and charitable organizations to support the unemployed in idleness. The able bodied men and women of Western Canada want work, not charity. They are able and willing to earn their own living if proper conditions are created. One important step which the legislatures can take to enable the unemployed to obtain work is to compel speculators who are holding land which is valuable for cultivation or building purposes, either to make use of that land or permit some one else to use it. Large quantities of food are needed, not only in Europe, but also in Western Canada, and that food could be produced from the vacant farm lands and city lots of the West by the unemployed if speculators were not permitted to hold land out of use. The way to provide productive employment on the land and in the cities for those at present out of work, and who will still be out of work next summer, is to raise the taxes of those who will neither cultivate their land nor allow anyone else to do so, and raise the taxes so high that they cannot afford to act the dog in the manger any longer. A special provincial tax on undeveloped land would have several results, all of them for the benefit of the people at large and the higher the tax the greater would be the benefits. In the first place it would produce funds which could be used for public works, thus giving employment to a large number of men who, in Manitoba at least, have been laid off thru a cessation of work by order of the government. Then it would cause some land owners to place their vacant land under cultivation in order to avoid the tax, giving employment to more men and producing more food. Another result would be that vacant land would be forced on the market and those wishing to buy or rent land

to build upon or cultivate would be able to buy it at a much more reasonable price than they can at present. The whole community would benefit by a measure of this kind. Unemployment would be reduced to a minimum if it did not entirely disappear and business of every description would be revived. The only people who would suffer would be the big land-owning companies and other real estate speculators, who are at present preventing men from getting work and are thereby largely responsible for the poverty and misery brought about by unemployment. During the past ten or fifteen years real estate speculators in almost every quarter of the globe have been taking fortunes out of Western Canada without giving this country anything in return. Why in this emergency should they be protected and all the rest of the people be allowed to suffer?

THE WAR

After six weeks of terrific fighting the allied forces of Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro are gaining ground steadily against Germany and Austria. Already the German advance towards Paris has been checked and the German armies are being forced back into their own territory by the deadly onslaught of the British and French troops. Reports indicate that Austria's armies have suffered severe defeat both at the hands of Russia and Serbia and that the Russians are now forcing their way towards Berlin and Vienna. It was expected that the well organized and well equipped German armies would have the best of the struggle during the first weeks of the war, because it was the German war lords who selected the time and the place for the war. It would appear that Germany's chief part in the war in the future will be defensive rather than offensive as the combined armies of the great nations against the Kaiser are bending every effort to hold the advantages they have gained. Statements made by Premier Asquith indicate that England looks for a long and bitter struggle. The British forces already in the field, and those now being organized, are much greater than Britain ever produced in previous wars, and the same applies to both France and Russia. All the peoples of these nations realize the struggle is one of life and death and are utilizing their resources to the very utmost in self defence. Up to the present time there have been no naval engagements of magnitude. The German fleet remains in the seclusion of its fortified harbors, while the British fleet holds the North Sea and the French fleet the Mediterranean. The longer the war is continued the more certain it is that victory must be upon the side of the allies. France and Britain are able to draw upon the world for food supplies on account of naval supremacy, while the food supplies of Germany are absolutely confined within her own borders and must be exhausted within a comparatively short time. The remarkable response made by the various dominions thruout the world to the challenge of British supremacy was undoubtedly a surprise to the enemy, and the soldiers which Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa are sending to the front, to say nothing of the gifts of food supplies and horses which have voluntarily been sent or will be sent to Great Britain to aid in the struggle, indicate more forcibly than any words that all the British dominions are in the struggle until victory crowns the efforts of the allies.

Our special offer to send The Guide to any address in Canada to the end of 1914 for 25 cents will expire on October 1. A considerable number of our readers have sent in a few new

subscriptions on this basis. We hope there will be a large number sent in the next two weeks.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE AND WAR

One of our readers has written to ask why, in this time of national crisis, The Guide does not cease its campaign against the forces of Special Privilege. The question is one we are glad to answer. Since its inception The Guide has waged war, on behalf of the farmers of Western Canada, against the unjust burdens of the protective tariff, exorbitant bank and mortgage charges, high freight rates and the ravages of the land speculator. We are not aware that any of these agencies have ceased to extort from the farmer "all that the traffic will bear" on account of the war. The protected manufacturers are still maintaining their press bureau and still publishing their "ready made" protectionist articles in many of the country papers. They are still taking the full benefit of the tariff in enhanced prices for their goods. They are still mis-representing The Guide and the grain growers in order to maintain their special privileges. Some of them have closed down their plants and thrown their hands out of employment rather than operate with reduced profits. Some of them, who had large stocks of the necessities of life which were manufactured at normal cost before the war, have taken advantage of foreign competition being cut off and are now enriching themselves by selling their products at greatly increased prices. There are of course happy exceptions, but the bulk of the protectionists are true to type and are not only holding all their old privileges but seeking new ones.

There is just as much money in Canada as before the war, but the banks and mortgage companies are withholding it from the people or charging higher interest rates.

The railways have already announced an increase in their charges on goods imported from Great Britain in return for a service

which will cost the railways but little, if any, more than before the war.

The land speculator is still holding millions of acres of our best prairie land out of use while thousands of men are anxious to cultivate it, but have not the money to pay the prices asked.

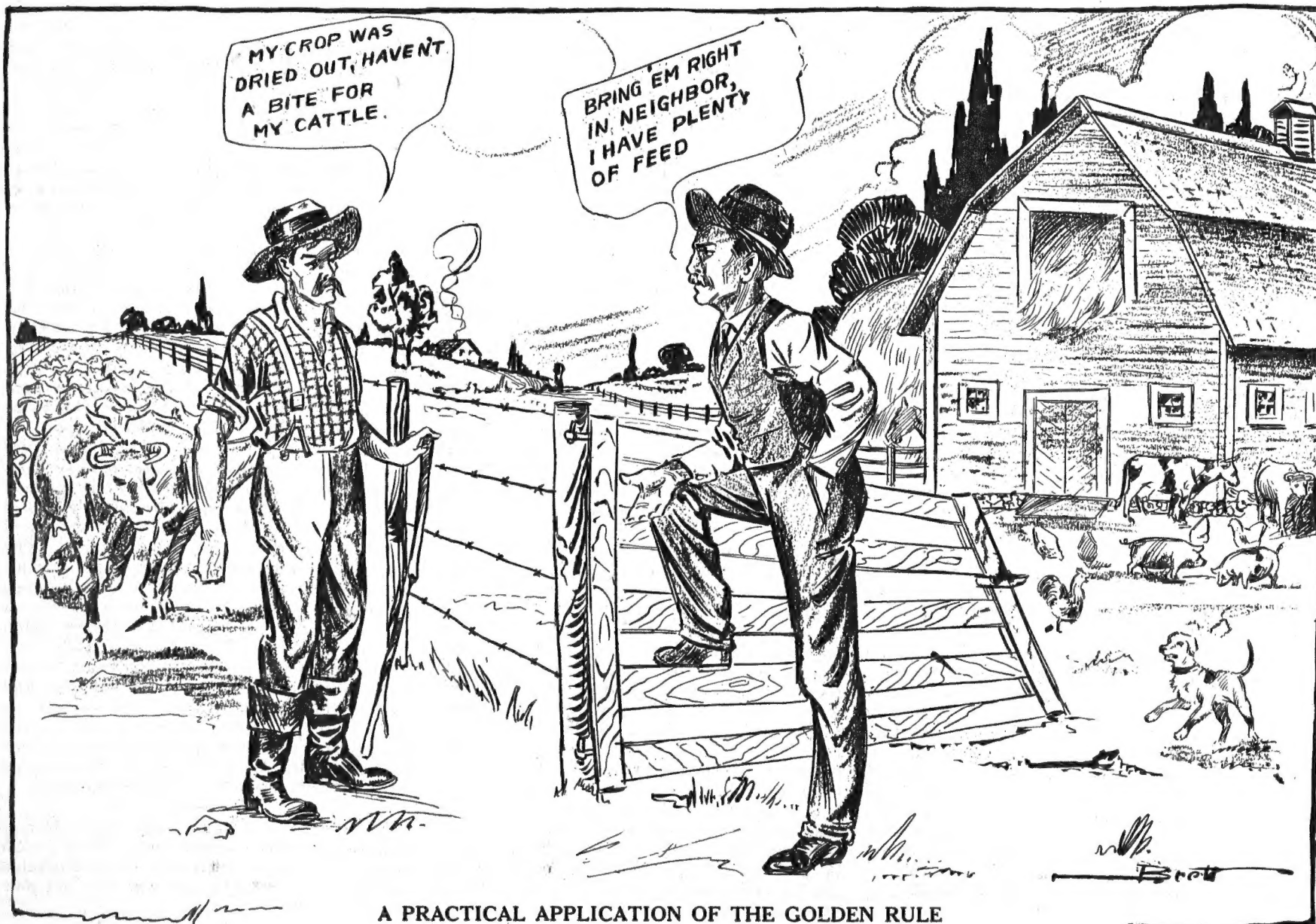
Those who are familiar with the history of war must be aware that every big war is seized upon by Special Privilege in the warring countries as an opportunity to fasten its tentacles more firmly into the vitals of the people. Special Privilege has no patriotism. The magnates of the Standard Oil have contributed enormous sums to educational work, but each contribution has been followed by an increase in the price of oil to the people. In Canada today Special Privilege is taking advantage of disrupted business conditions to exact the heaviest possible toll from the people. Unless the government and the people of Canada are watchful, the end of the war will see a large number of burdens heaped upon the public for the benefit of a few. The Guide is heartily in support of the action of the government in the present war and believes that Canada in self protection must do all in her power to aid the forces of Great Britain. But at the same time The Guide believes it is quite as patriotic to assist in protecting those at home from the rapacity of Special Privilege. Patriotism, like charity, is a mighty poor brand if it does not begin at home.

PROTECT THE SEED SUPPLY

Reports received indicate that governmental departments both at Ottawa and in the prairie provinces are taking commendable action to relieve the distress caused by crop failures over wide areas in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. No doubt a great deal of relief will be afforded to deserving farmers and their families by this means. It is desirable that in addition to relief from actual want,

assistance should be given to those farmers in the dry districts to prepare their land for next year's crop. Good and well meant advice is being extended to the farmers to produce the largest possible crop next year. If these dry districts are to produce a crop next year it is absolutely necessary that their land be plowed this fall. We learn of many farmers who are unable to prepare their land this fall because they have no feed for their horses and must go away to other districts in order to earn enough to buy feed. From the standpoint of the country generally it would be a better investment for the proper authorities, either federal or provincial, to provide horse-feed for farmers in reasonable standing and permit them to spend all their time before freeze-up in plowing their land for next year's crop. In ordinary years the greater part of the district that was dried out this year will produce a good crop under proper cultivation, and there is a reasonable likelihood that this land if plowed during the next few weeks will produce a good crop next year. The investment would certainly be a wise one. On account of the shortage of the oat crop, it is doubtful if there will be much, if any, surplus of good seed oats in Western Canada. It would be advisable for the departments of agriculture to investigate this situation promptly, and ensure by whatever means necessary that there will be sufficient seed oats left in the country to seed all the land that can be made ready.

The liquor dealers who took exceptionally large quantities of spirits out of bond before parliament met, in the hope of avoiding the war taxes, are highly indignant because the Minister of Finance made the new duties retroactive, and thus upset their scheme. The only fault most people will find with the new liquor duties is that they are not large enough. The increase on spirits is 25 per cent., on tobacco 25 per cent., on cigars and cigarettes 16 2-3 per cent., on raw sugar 147 per cent., and on refined sugar 93 per cent.



A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE

Maclean's Bank Reform Plan

By TOM KING, Toronto

W. F. Maclean, M.P., has been urging the government to adopt drastic changes in the Bank Act for the benefit of the general public. This article sets forth Mr. Maclean's views on currency and banking in clear and simple language.

What are the views of W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, upon the financial question? How does he propose to help the business of the country by recasting the banking and currency laws of Canada?

A good many people who are asking these questions today were less interested two years ago when Mr. Maclean first outlined his proposals in Parliament. We are now face to face with a breakdown which, he declared, was bound to come unless in some way the business men of Canada obtained more credit and more money with which to do business. True, the war was not then in contemplation, but the war has exposed rather than caused the breakdown in our banking and currency system.

The Maclean program is not one brought forth over night to meet an emergency, it is proposed as permanent legislation. At the same time it will meet the present emergency conditions; indeed the legislation just put thru parliament amending the bank act, the Dominion notes act and authorizing a currency based upon collateral other than gold, follows closely along the lines proposed by Mr. Maclean. That this recent legislation appears to be a machine without motive power and so far has done nothing to relieve the situation may be due to the fact that it departs from the fundamental proposition upon which Mr. Maclean's proposals rest, namely that all the money of this country should be issued by the government. It leaves the banks in control of the financial situation instead of vesting that control in the Dominion government.

It may, therefore, be interesting to note what is the program which has been presented to parliament and the people by the member for South York.

1. In the first place Mr. Maclean be-

lieves that the government, and only the government, should issue money. At present we have in Canada two kinds of currency, one is issued by the state under its sovereign power to emit currency; the other is issued by the chartered banks, to whom has been delegated the power to issue money by the state. All our metallic money is issued by the government and bears the king's head, practically all of our paper money is issued by the banks.

The government, it is true, issues paper money to the amount of \$114,000,000, but only about \$20,000,000 of this, in the shape of \$1 and \$2 bills, gets into circulation. The money used by the everyday man in everyday business is the money furnished by the banks, in bills of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof. There is held by the receiver general at Ottawa, and by his deputies thruout the country, nearly \$100,000,000 in gold, but a child born in Canada might live in this country and die at the age of 80 without ever seeing a gold coin. This vast accumulation of gold is not intended for general circulation and is properly enough kept as a reserve for the protection of the paper money issued by the government, but the paper money issued by the government (except \$20,000,000 in \$1 and \$2 bills) never gets into circulation. It is in the shape of bills, of large denominations, mainly five thousand dollar bills which are held by the banks and are legal tender only between banks. The money seen and used by the people, therefore, is the money printed by the banks. The banks are thus enabled to regulate the volume of currency and to exercise the sovereign power of issuing money.

Retiral of Bank Notes

2. If the government is to have the sole power of issuing money then the

notes of the banks now in circulation will have to be retired, and Mr. Maclean proposes to issue to the banks, at a nominal rate of interest, Dominion notes or national currency to the amount of their paid-up capital. This will compensate them for the loss of their present franchise of issuing money, but whether it fully compensates them or not it will firmly establish a national currency.

But the \$100,000,000 of bank notes now in circulation do not provide enough money for the business of the country. Mr. Maclean proposes that the government shall issue Dominion notes or national currency, say to the amount of \$500,000,000, and that this money be available for the business needs of the country.

This would necessitate the founding of a government bank. This government bank, which might do the banking business for the Dominion and provinces, would be the bank in which all the chartered banks would keep accounts, and be able to rediscount the securities offered by the public, including prime commercial paper. The business man who goes to the bank today is apt to hear that he cannot get the accommodation he needs, no matter how good may be his paper or his collateral, because the bank has no "money," that banks have only a limited circulation and that they must protect their notes and, what is more important, they must be ready to meet the demands of their depositors. Hence they are anxious to have big cash reserves or so-called "liquid assets" and are disinclined to discount paper offered in the ordinary course of business; or to assist the farmer upon the security of his grain or the manufacturer upon the security of his raw material in process of manufacture. But with a big government bank having no interest to

serve except the public interest, the chartered bank would be able to rediscount good paper and by paying reasonable interest charges obtain Dominion notes or national currency for their customers.

Call Loans on Margins

3. Mr. Maclean would also deal with the abuses in our banking system which grow out of the desire for liquid assets. The banker's pet theory is that money loaned "on call" can be collected in a few hours' notice and he has been loaning money on call to the neglect of his customers who want to borrow for sixty or ninety days, and who perhaps may have to be carried for a longer time. Just now \$133,000,000 of the Canadian bank deposits are loaned to Wall street speculators, principally upon stock margins. The stock exchanges are closed, the Wall Street gamblers cannot pay, the margins have long ago been wiped out, and the Canadian banks have no choice but to wait indefinitely for the repayment of this money which was always to be subject to "call." Another big sum of money is out on call loans in Canada, and these are in very much the same situation. Hence farmers, merchants and manufacturers cannot get the necessary accommodation from the banks, because the banks have no money. Their money is in Wall street.

Mr. Maclean proposes to restrict the lending by the banks on stock as collateral and also to put an end to stock watering and exploitation. He would place all stock and bond issues of federal corporations under the control and supervision of a public utilities commission to be appointed by the Federal government.

Need of National Currency

4. It is not proposed to issue national

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The Co-operative Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia

By A. E. ADAMS, Berwick, N.S.

Nova Scotia boasts of a co-operative organization that in a few years has accomplished wonderful work along truly co-operative lines. The home of this movement is in the beautiful Annapolis Valley, immortalized by Longfellow in "Evangeline." No more beautiful spot is to be found in all our fair Dominion than this delightful valley, bordered on the north by a range of hills overlooking the turbulent waters of the Bay of Fundy and on the south by mountains covered with mighty forests. Such is the home of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia. While possibly not as powerful as the mighty Grain Growers' movement of the West, yet this organization is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it, and above all it is co-operative in the truest sense of the word; its leaders are ardent co-operators, and to maintain the great and good principles of co-operation is its one aim.

Fought For Life

This organization has not been completed without a long and serious fight, for special privilege will never give up its hold on the people without a hard struggle. I have been asked to write a brief history of this movement for The Guide, it being thought that the Co-operative Grain Growers of the West would be interested in the efforts and accomplishments of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of the East. The movement started in 1907, and was the direct outcome of the most unsatisfactory manner in which the products of the valley's orchards were handled. The

apple growers had the choice of two methods of disposing of their produce. They could sell to the speculators or ship on consignment and take the risk of the markets. Selling to speculators was unsatisfactory. The speculator simply buys apples to make money. That is his business, and a perfectly legitimate business too. But in fixing the price he will pay for apples he carefully reviews the situation, and having estimated that certain varieties will possibly realize a certain sum, he names a price that will allow him a good stiff margin to cover all contingencies. That is perfectly right, as a good business man he must protect himself, and I have no quarrel with him. Men who reason things out for themselves, however, will immediately understand that under this system the grower never gets the full value of his product. The difference between the amount paid the grower and that ultimately realized for his fruit is too great a toll for the grower to pay. I know of a lieutenant of one of our speculators who cleared up \$10,000 in one year. If the lieutenant made this, what did his principal make?

Speculators Never Lose

I can imagine, however, that some may say that the speculator does not always make a big profit, there are times when the market collapses and the speculator loses very heavily. But does he lose? The experience of the valley fruit growers demonstrated clearly that in such circumstances the speculators do not lose. I will explain just what happened only a year or so ago.

The season opened with indications of short crops and speculators bought large parcels of apples in all directions. After a while the markets collapsed for a few weeks and immediately the speculators commenced to repudiate their purchases and the growers were left with their fruit on their hands. A few weeks after, when the market righted itself, these gentry rushed around to the growers who, being in ignorance as to the better conditions prevailing on the markets, were glad to sell their fruit over again at a lower price than before. At other times when markets have declined below what the speculators expected they have refused to pay for fruit they had taken and, as the principal speculators generally worked thru agents, who were men of straw, they had no difficulty in avoiding payment. Thousands of dollars are owing to our fruit growers that never will be paid. You will see, therefore, that selling to speculators was a game that could best be described as "Heads I win, tails you lose."

Let me here explain that I do not include all speculators. Many are honest, straightforward men, doing business in a straightforward way, men to be respected.

Old System Costly

Now the farmers' only alternative was to ship on consignment, and to do this the farmer had plenty of men to assist (?) him. Various English commission firms employed resident agents in Nova Scotia who received anything from 12 cents to 20 cents per barrel for

all apples they could induce the growers to ship to them. These men in turn employed local agents at most stations, who also received a commission on all they could secure. The general agent secured space on the steamships for such apples, and when making out the bills of lading the agents had a certain amount, varying from 7 cents to 15 cents per barrel, added to the legitimate charge, which they termed "advance charges." This additional charge would be collected by the steamship company on the other side, and they would rebate it to the general agent. There was no limit to what this advance charge might be, and it could only be called a direct steal, as all charges on the bill of lading were deducted from the amount realized for the apples when sold. Other charges were also deducted under such headings as wharfage, cartage, portage and innumerable other "ages," the charges being sufficient to cover the toll of the general and sub-agents in Nova Scotia and numerous other expenses, many of them purely imaginary.

Born of Necessity

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that frequently these charges amounted to more than the apples produced, in which case the growers had to send money after their fruit so that the parasites referred to should be satisfied. Truly these conditions were unsatisfactory, and it is not surprising that the growers looked for means of remedying

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

OLD MAIDS

The country's full of them, married and unmarried, young and old. The quaint conception of an old maid as an unmarried member of the female sex is absurd. Old maidishness is a matter of temperament—a state of mind—and is common to the sexes.

An old maid is a person who is in a rut, and who is prepared to raise a disturbance when anyone volunteers to shake him out of it. Other things being equal, people with families are less apt to be old maids than others, since a company of youngsters can be depended upon to provoke a few earthquakes for the unsettlement of domestic routine. For that very reason the man or woman who has persevered in being an old maid after having raised a family is simply awful. They have iron-bound opinions upon every subject, they have ever considered and their habits are as inelastic as an oak slab.

The person with a methodical tendency of mind is much more susceptible to this disease than the happy-go-lucky, and the energetic than the indolent.

The symptoms are many and clearly defined. When a woman finds herself impelled to lay forcible hands on the guest who sits down on the white coverlid of the bed, she may be sure she has the disease. When a man's evening is spoiled by having his tobacco moved from the top to the third shelf of the cupboard his symptoms are well developed. Other infallible indications are a rooted repugnance to undertaking new enterprises or new methods of work and a clinging affection for preconceived ideas.

One way to avoid old maidishness is to force the mind to keep pace with the times and if this is not sufficient, to deliberately shock one's own sense of propriety. The woman who is unduly fussy about the white coverlid should practise sitting on it every day herself until she can bear it with fortitude.

Another avenue of escape from this terrible fate is to take up some new sport or physical exercise requiring a complete abandon of oneself mentally and physically. By stirring up the stagnant tissues and muscles of the body the mind seems to take on a new lease of life.

The remedy is not the important thing, however, but the cure and this is a case where the patient is the best possible physician. If he is wise he will enter upon a strenuous course of treatment at the first appearance of the disease, for neglect of it means a fussy, tedious and crabbed old age. It means that the victim will be one of those old people over whom others will sigh and say, "He is such a trial. One can't release him," and secretly they will wish that his creator could see fit to take him home soon. Don't be an old maid, my friend.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WANTS TO JOIN HOMEMAKERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and I also like to read the Farm Women's page. There is a pattern of a French corset cover I would like to have. It doesn't say on the page the price of pattern or where to send, so I will enclose ten cents in this letter, hoping I am right in sending to you.

I would like to become a member of the Country Homemakers Club as I live on the farm. We settled in this part eleven years ago. We were among the first settlers.

Wishing great success to The Guide and to all the farmers and also hoping to see the women get the vote.

MRS. JESSIE KERR.

I am just a little bit in doubt whether you mean that you want to join our circle of readers or whether you have in mind the Homemakers Clubs of Saskatchewan. If it was our circle you were thinking of your letter was sufficient introduction and your name has been entered in our membership book. The

Homemakers Clubs of Saskatchewan exist for that province only—the corresponding institution in your province being the Women's Institute.

All patterns cost 10 cents and the orders for them should be addressed to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide. F. M. B.

TOO MUCH KITCHEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I hope you'll publish this letter, written with tears. One of the ladies here gave me "The Farmers' Magazine," published in Toronto. I found in this paper an article, "New Brunswick's Farm Women," by W. Marchand. He solemnly begins: "In June, 1911, two lady speakers were sent out to organize, for the first time in the history of New Brunswick, what is known as Women's Institutes." After this introduction the author continues to describe all the great deeds of these institutes. Then he states:

"The following is a program mapped

"March—Rug and carpet making.

"April—Suggestions from all for systematizing housework. Discussion of labor-saving appliances.

"May—Paper on 'The Fly Peril.' The kitchen garden. Discussion by members, preparing of dainty side-dishes and salads.

"June—Paper on noted women of New Brunswick and what they are doing.

"July—Talk on social settlement work in New York. Election of officers.

"August—Annual meeting. Tea, concert and sale of work for organ fund."

What do you think about this program? Is it not merely a program for very young schoolgirls? Does this program speak to your heart and intellect? Does this program give us a larger field than the usual "women's yard?" Always suggestions about housework, knitting, and the main woman's destination: "preparing of dain-

people eat to live, but don't live to eat. We have to cook well but not give our soul for the "dainty side dishes." The best and most wholesome meals can be made easily, without trouble, and don't take so much time, that a housekeeper is always busy with her housework, and gets tired before she can make any use of her brains, to think about things which are the only ones deserving to be called human.

Each animal works for getting food, for cleaning the nest, for making its "house-work," for giving life to its little ones, for nursing them with highest devotion, and only one of all living creatures—the human creature—has some more aspirations, some other ambition, some higher conception of the word "life." What does it mean to live? To use all our capacities, to enjoy all our possibilities, to aspire towards the great change of social conditions, and to contribute to the reaching of this ideal, which is the love and brotherhood of mankind.

MARY NICOLAEFF.

My good friend, and I am sure you are all of that, while I sympathize with your desire to have women extend their interests and sympathies to the great questions of the day, I think you are too impatient. All these great changes require much time and instead of being peeved about the domestic character of the program of the New Brunswick Women's Institutes, I think you might find cause for thanksgiving in the fact that in the very first year of their existence they are studying parliamentary procedure, the history of their great women, and social settlement work in great cities.

On the other hand I think you are just a little bit inclined, in your austere outlook on life, to undervalue the importance of beauty and comfort and sociability in the home. These things, in reason, have their place in the upward reaching of the race, only less important than the unfolding of the mind.

Be patient with these women's clubs my friend, and you will see them grow into something better than either you or I could foretell. —F.M.B.

MOTHER'S SAVING WAYS

By Mary Starbuck

A "saving way" that many mothers have, is keeping their pretty clothes in the clothespress until they are old-fashioned and have to be remodeled, or, in their antiquated condition, grudgingly worn at home for the family. If only the mother could realize how much her children enjoy seeing her well-dressed! Even the daughters for whom she denies herself so much would be only too glad to forego some pleasure or some desired bit of finery if the money might be spent in something pretty for the mother's wear at home. There is a well-known saying that "In being well dressed there is a comfort which religion cannot give." However that may be, clothes certainly have a moral effect, and manners are apt to improve in the ratio of improvement in dress.

For those who stay at home there is almost as much benefit in the custom of dressing for dinner as in the often recommended "change of scene." One seems to put away with the day's apparel, its occupations and cares, and to enter upon a new phase of existence with the putting on of the pretty gown.

In this sometimes wearisome life the wearisomeness is frequently in ourselves, and anything that rests and refreshes us has the reflex effect of making the whole world more attractive to us. That we are more attractive to the world goes without saying. Surely this is worth a little effort. One way in which the young girl can help to make the home attractive is by coaxing the mother to let the family have the pleasure of seeing her in her good clothes in their freshness, rather than to let the freshness wane in the seclusion of the clothes-press.



"THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE"

—Carter, in N. Y. Sun.

out by the Clifton Branch of the New Brunswick W. I. It will give one an idea of the range of subjects dealt with:

"September—Lecture on interior decoration of homes.

"October—Suggestions for knitting; best wool to use. How to can fruit and vegetables. Recipes for pickles, jams and jelly.

"November—Ladies from headquarters.

"December—Suggestions from all for Xmas gifts, decorations, cooking and candy.

"January—Talk on parliamentary law and usage. The correct way to conduct a business meeting.

"February—Open meeting and entertainment. Silver collection for benefit of organ fund.

ty side-dishes and salads." Kitchen, kitchen, and again kitchen! Pickles, jams, jelly, pies, cakes, etc., etc. It seems that the people are of an abnormal constitution—a big, big, large, greedy, active, inexhaustible, unlimited stomach; very strong and active legs and hands; and a very small, poor head! Oh, the disgrace of womankind, to be the priestesses of the great, idolized stomach!

Yes, we have to study the science to feed our folk with wholesome, harmless, nutritious food, but science denies the complicated, spicy, piquant meals, greatly recommended by the old fashioned "great cooks." The people, and children especially, need simple, properly combined meals, for healthy, normal exchange of stuffs in the body. The

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

AMONG THE UNIONS

In February last an inquiry was received from W. H. Baker, of Benton, as to how to form a branch of the U.F.A. at that point. Information was sent there at once, and as a result the union was organized on March 2. While correspondence with the union has been light, it is paid up for forty-three members to date, and from the latest report would seem to be in very good shape.

On February 26 a union was formed at Sounding Creek, with thirty-three members to start. The union is now paid up for forty-one members. There would seem to have been some little trouble over the secretaryship of the union, but on July 20 we were informed that G. W. Cope had been appointed permanent secretary. The union has not been heard from since, but we hope that any little trouble of this kind that they may have had will not be allowed to interfere with their future usefulness to themselves and the Association.

On Friday, February 27, a meeting was held at the New Bliss schoolhouse, section 7-31-7, west of 4th, which resulted in the organization of a new branch of the Association, with twenty-two members. R. N. Mangles was appointed secretary. We have not heard from this union for a considerable length of time, but Mr. Mangles himself met us at Youngstown when recently in the district. We believe there is yet hope that this union will continue the work so well begun.

Wm. Washburn reported on March 2 the organization of a new union at Inga. This union now has a paid membership of thirteen. The number is said to be unlucky, but we trust that this has nothing to do with the fact that the union has not been heard from for several months.

We heard from Loughed on February 17 last that the farmers in the Park Hill district were intending to form a branch of the U.F.A. Information as to how to go ahead was sent at once, with the result that the union was organized early in March. The union now has twenty-five members fully paid up on our books and promises well.

N. Berger personally reported the organization of a union at Parkland on March 11, with twelve members. This number has since been doubled. It is regrettable that we have very little correspondence with this union, but as the work would seem to be going right along we must be prepared to excuse same.

On March 7 a union was formed at Oyen and, the officers elected were W. D. Bentley, president; J. T. Tupper, vice-president; A. M. McQuarrie, secretary-treasurer, also six directors. The secretary forwarded \$1.90 for supplies, but neglected to state the number of members joining or to forward any membership dues. With the exception of this one letter reporting the organization itself we have received no communication from this union. A full report in regard to same is therefore impossible.

Earle Union No. 607 was organized early in March, with Joseph Airey as secretary. At their meeting on April 25 the members were addressed by F. B. Sulman, of Blackfoot Union. The union is handicapped not having any permanent place in which to hold its meetings. Dues for fourteen members have been forwarded to date. We understand the union is holding meetings regularly.

F. J. Bullock, of Wood River, sent us in information early in March in regard

to the organization of Pleasant Hill Union No. 608. This is only one of a number of new unions organized by Mr. Bullock, who has been doing very excellent work for us around Ponoka. The union is credited on our books with eighteen paid up members to date.

A number of farmers in the vicinity of Wilhelmina met on March 4, expecting a visit from members of the Wilhelmina Union. These gentlemen, however, failed to materialize. The farmers, not to be discouraged, went ahead and signed a petition asking for their organization to be completed. This was done, and the union is credited to date with eighteen paid up members. Correspondence has been fairly frequent, and we hope that this union will show a considerably increased membership before the end of the year.

Another union, organized this spring in the Ponoka district, is Leafield No. 610, with Lorne Thompson, secretary. This union is credited on the books at this office with twenty fully paid up members, twelve of whom joined on March 4, the date of organization, the balance joining at the next meeting. I have not heard from this union for some time, but understand that they are keeping things going.

A meeting was held in the Heath Schoolhouse on March 10, at which Union No. 611 was organized with a membership of fifteen fully paid up. A. H. Ford was appointed secretary. The union is now credited with thirty-six members fully paid up on our books. The union is interested in a pork packing plant and other work. We look to see this union continue to improve its position in the future as it has done up to the present.

After somewhat lengthy correspondence Sharrow Union No. 612 was eventually organized in March, with fourteen paid up members which has since been increased to thirty-one. The union is unfortunately hard hit with the drought conditions prevailing in that part of the country. We still continue to hear from their secretary, Mr. McKay, and hope that the Central Office will be able to assist them thru the hard times.

Butze Union No. 613 was organized on March 14. Mr. Dumont was elected president and J. Wright, secretary. The union is considerably interested in purchasing direct. Mr. Wright has proved himself an energetic correspondent as secretary. The union is now credited on our books with twenty-five fully paid up members including one lady.

Mr. Savage, of Streamstown, very kindly undertook to look after the organization of a union at Warriekville on March 18 last. The union started with ten fully paid up members which number has since been increased to thirteen. The union held a very successful picnic on July 13, in order to raise funds to send a delegate to our next convention. A number of ladies seem to be deeply interested in the work of this union, and meetings appear to be held regularly. The interest and progressive spirit being shown by the members would seem to warrant a larger membership than that of the report to date and possibly by the end of the year we shall find that the union is actually considerably larger than has at present been reported to this office.

D. Buckingham, director for Stettler constituency, organized a union at Seolard on March 13, with ten members to start. The union is now paid up for twenty-nine members, and has hopes of increasing this to fifty before the end of the year.

Burns Local Union No. 616 was or-

ganized on March 6, C. O. Pontius being appointed secretary. The union started off with a membership of twenty-two fully paid up. The members appear to be taking a considerable amount of interest in the work, and the secretary has been keeping up a regular correspondence with this office.

Riddellvale Union No. 617 was organized on March 21, J. Cuthbert being appointed secretary. Forty-three members signified their intention of joining the union at the organization meeting, thirty-seven of whom are fully paid up to date. They appear to be very interested in co-operative selling, purchasing, etc., and a considerable amount of correspondence in regard to same has been received at this office from time to time.

On March 17 a meeting was held in Clive for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U.F.A., which they were successful in doing, being credited on our books with twenty-two members paid up to date. W. H. Baker was elected president, and Guy C. Wilson, secretary.

On March 23, C. Rice Jones, secretary of the Veteran Union, organized a union at Wiste, known as the Little Gem branch. S. F. Daley was appointed secretary. Twelve members are paid up to date and five others have transferred from the Broadview Union, making a membership of seventeen in all. Arrangements were made for a picnic on July 17, but so far no report of same has reached us.

At a meeting of the farmers of the Keswick school district, held on March 25, a local known as Keswick Union No. 620 was organized under the able direction of John P. Rorabeck, president of the Buffalo Bird local. This local will serve a district hitherto unorganized, and altho it is not numerically strong, the paid up membership to date appearing on our books being only six, yet from the interest and enthusiasm shown by the members, we believe that it will be a very active one, and trust that the membership will be increased as the work of our Association becomes more widely known thruout the district.

On Friday, March 20, a meeting was held at the house of a farmer in the Fallis district for the purpose of organizing a branch of the U.F.A. The union, which is known as the Minahik Local No. 621, was organized, G. L. Barker being elected president and Henry Davison, secretary-treasurer. Twenty-six farmers attended the meeting, of which twenty-two gave their names as being desirous of becoming members, but so far no dues have been received at this office.

On March 28, Tofield Union No. 622 was organized, starting off with a membership of twenty-five fully paid up. D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, first vice-president of our Association, addressed the meeting, pointing out the benefits of organization for the farmers, and giving an outline of what the U.F.A. has done and hopes to do. The first Wednesday in each month was selected as the meeting date. On June 22 dues for six new members were forwarded to us.

In April we received word from E. A. Edwards, of Iowalta, that the farmers in that vicinity had organized a branch union of the U.F.A., with F. H. Taylor, president, and A. Frizell, vice-president. The union started with eleven members, and expressed hopes of increasing this number at their next meeting, to be held April 7. Membership dues for five only, however, were remitted, and since this first communication no more has been heard from the union. We trust that if this notice should be read by any of the farmers or members of this union that they will take steps to see that the union is either reorganized or that sufficient funds are forwarded to place the union in good standing on our books.

Pine Coulee Union No. 624 was organized on March 31, under the auspices of R. Cunningham. Twelve members were taken in at the first meeting, in-

cluding three juniors, and the secretary expressed hopes of more than doubling this number. Later on two seniors and three more juniors were added to the list, making seventeen altogether. In July we heard that meetings had to be suspended on account of the country being flooded and the roads practically impassable. The union, however, proposes to resume regular meetings again this fall.

Hawkesdale Union No. 625 was organized the latter part of March with twelve fully paid up members, but nothing further has been heard from the union since. The union can hardly claim to have given the organization a fair trial, and we hope that a re-organization will take place this fall.

Hunting Hill Union No. 626 organized on March 31, with Ralph Marks, of Steveston, as president. J. E. Kinyon was in charge of the meeting. Ten members paid in their dollar at the opening meeting, but the secretary's reports since then have been none too optimistic. The district should be good for considerably more members than this and efforts will be made to get the district started once more this fall.

One of the most promising of the unions formed in the Spring is Lone Ridge No. 627, Thos. Toreson, of Wetaskiwin, secretary. This union started with twenty-three members, and now has thirty-eight on our books. The union from the start showed great interest in bulk purchasing, also co-operative selling. At the picnic held in July the treasury of the union was helped to the extent of a little over \$18, in addition to several new members being secured. Binder twine was purchased thru the union at a considerable saving, and the union appears to be in a very flourishing condition all round.

Another of our unions in the Ponoka district is Grand Meadow No. 628, organized on March 27 last, under the auspices of F. J. Bullock. Eleven farmers paid in dues, and a number transferred from other unions. This union is one of the Ponoka District Association. If any criticism at all can be levelled at the Ponoka district it is the possibility that the large number of unions organized there will prevent any of them becoming of a size which will permit of them deriving the benefit that they should from discussions on various matters and the social end of the business. Of course the organization of unions must largely be left to the discretion of those on the spot acquainted with local conditions, but the best unions are undoubtedly those consisting of from forty to fifty members. Such a number should be within anyone's power to handle, and with even a bare majority of the members in attendance a very interesting meeting will result.

A new union was formed at Bardo on March 28 and made a splendid start, twenty-five members joining and paying in their dollar at the first meeting. P. B. Anderson, of Bardo, was appointed secretary, and W. E. Parker, president. The union, however, seems to have done nothing further since the date of organization. It is astonishing how our farmers, the majority of whom are always complaining of the difficulty of making a dollar, think nothing of spending a dollar or more to join the U.F.A. and then trouble no further about it. Apparently this union is one of the number organized every year whose action, or rather lack of action, is in accordance with the above statement. Some cynical person has said that the average farmer puts his dollar into the U.F.A. the same as he puts wheat into the ground and expects it to yield "some ten, some one hundred, and some a thousandfold," and in many cases he gives the dollar even less attention than he does the wheat. The U.F.A. Union cannot be made to pay dividends by simply giving a dollar to someone to look after it for you, and the members of this union, after having made such a splendid start, would do well to get busy and see that their meetings are continued. In that way only can they test the U.F.A. and give their union an opportunity to show its real worth.

What and Why is the Internal Bath?

By C. GILBERT PERCIVAL, M.D.

Though many articles have been written and much has been said recently about the Internal Bath, the fact remains that a great amount of ignorance and misunderstanding of this new system of Physical Hygiene still exists.

And, inasmuch as it seems that Internal Bathing is even more essential to perfect health than External Bathing, I believe that everyone should know its origin, its purpose and its action beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

Its great popularity started at about the same time as did what are probably the most encouraging signs of recent times—I refer to an appeal for Optimism, Cheerfulness, Efficiency and those attributes which go with them, and which, if steadily practiced, will make our race not only the despair of nations competitive to us in business, but establish us as a shining example to the rest of the world in our mode of living.

These new daily "Gospels," as it were, had as their inspiration the ever-present, unconquerable Canadian Ambition, for it had been proven to the satisfaction of all real students of business that the most successful man is he who is sure of himself, who is optimistic, cheerful, and impresses the world with the fact that he is supremely confident always—for the world of business has every confidence in the man who has confidence in himself.

If our outlook is optimistic, and our confidence strong, it naturally follows that we inject enthusiasm, "ginger," and clear judgment into our work, and have a tremendous advantage over those who are at times more or less depressed, blue, and nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong—who lack the confidence that comes with the right condition of mind, and which counts so much for success.

Now the practice of Optimism and Confidence has made great strides in improving and advancing the general efficiency of the Canadian, and if the mental attitude necessary to its accomplishment were easy to secure, complete success would be ours.

Unfortunately, however, our physical bodies have an influence on our mental attitude, and in this particular instance, because of a physical condition which is universal, these much-to-be-desired aids to success are impossible to consistently enjoy.

In other words, our trouble, to a great degree, is physical first and mental afterwards—this physical trouble is simple and very easily corrected. Yet it seriously affects our strength, and energy, and if it is allowed to exist too long, becomes chronic and then dangerous.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us, which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and enough consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

If our work in confining, as it is in almost every instance, our systems cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and a clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine) and is more serious in its effect than you would think, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood circulating through the colon absorbs these poisons, circulating them through the system and lowering our vitality generally.

That's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted to remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously, sometimes, if there is a local weakness.

This accumulated waste has long been recognized as a menace, and Physicians,

Physiculturists, Dietitians, Osteopaths and others have been constantly laboring to perfect a method of removing it, and with partial and temporary success.

It remained, however, for a new, rational and perfectly natural process to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to thoroughly eliminate this waste from the colon without strain or unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy and keep us correspondingly bright and strong—clearing the blood of the poisons which made it and us sluggish and dull spirited, and making our entire organism work and act as Nature intended it should.

That process is Internal Bathing with warm water—and it now, by the way, has the endorsement of the most enlightened Physicians, Physical Culturists, Osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore it has been our habit when we have found by disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms, that this waste was getting much the better of us, to repair to the drug shop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with Internal Bathing.

Drugs force Nature instead of assisting her—Internal Bathing assists Nature and is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken through the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon, which is not called for—Internal Bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon constantly clean drugs must be persisted in and to be effective the doses must be increased. Internal Bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is rather remarkable to find that, at what would seem so comparatively late a day, so great an improvement on the old methods of Internal Bathing as this new process, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practised for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the Medical Profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more natural means, causing less strain on the system and leaving no evil after-effects.

Doubtless you, as well as other Canadian men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about keeping up to "concert pitch," and always feeling bright and confident.

This improved system of Internal Bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to cover in detail in the public press, but there is a Physician who has made this his life's study and work, who has written an interesting book on the subject, called "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath." This he will send on request to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 389, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mentioning that they have read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person on this subject, which has so great an influence on the general health and spirits.

My personal experience and my observations make me very enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as in health, and I firmly believe that everybody owes it to himself, if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject.

—Advertisement

Maclean's Bank Reform Plan

Continued from Page 7

currency beyond the real needs of the country or beyond its power of redemption. Just now specie payments are suspended all over Canada and unavoidably so, but the Maclean plan contemplates a substantial and adequate gold reserve. The law at present requires a 25 per cent. gold reserve for an issue of Dominion notes up to \$50,000,000. Over and above that sum the government does not issue paper currency except on the basis of 100 per cent. gold reserve. Mr. Maclean believes that the 25 per cent. gold reserve, which is more than ample for an issue of \$50,000,000 would be quite adequate for an issue of \$500,000,000. But the great value of the national currency will be the fact that it has behind it the wealth and credit of Canada. Public securities of the Dominion to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars find a ready sale without any gold reserve at all being specially provided, because the credit of the country is behind them. The national currency will represent the wealth and credit of the Dominion and by the rediscounting system above referred to, the nation will lend its credit thru the banks to the people.

Admittedly today there is not enough money in the country to meet the legitimate demands of business. The banks are unable or unwilling to issue more money by increasing their circulation; they are unable to extend credit to their customers because they have not got the money and they have no way to rediscount prime paper and good collateral. Mr. Maclean's scheme is to have the banks get more money and get it from the government by rediscounting. The government will issue currency representing the credit of the nation and for security it will have the obligation of the bank, the obligation of the bank's customer and the collateral put up by that customer whether it be municipal bonds, wheat, coal, silver or merchandise.

New Currency Legislation

At the last session of parliament the government took authority to increase the issue of Dominion notes upon a 25 per cent. gold reserve from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. This would have enabled the finance minister, by purchasing \$5,000,000 of gold, to increase the government paper money in circulation by \$20,000,000. He may do so yet, but there is reason to believe that instead of the government issuing additional Dominion notes the gold reserve at Ottawa may be depleted by the transfer of \$15,000,000 of gold from the government to the banks.

Then, again, a law was passed by which the government could rediscount the paper of the customers of any bank if the paper was good. That is to say, the government was authorized to indefinitely increase the national currency or Dominion notes by way of loan to the banks on good security. The government was authorized to issue additional paper money against approved collateral other than gold, but there seems no way to set the machinery in motion unless the chartered banks will apply for the national currency. Apparently they will not make any such application because they want to control the issuing of currency and the power to expand and contract the same. They will not put government money into circulation so long as they have the sovereign power to emit currency. It would therefore seem that the government's plan will fail to work unless it is enlarged to include Mr. Maclean's proposal for the retirement of all bank circulation.

Banks and Circulation

But here it may be asked, pertinently enough, what is the amount of currency upon which we are endeavoring to conduct the business of the country; why can it not be increased to meet the legitimate demands of business; and how is the situation to be helped by act of parliament?

The chartered banks are permitted to issue notes up to the amount of their paid-up capital. They cannot exceed

this amount without being heavily fined, except in certain exceptional cases hereafter noted. The combined capital of all the chartered banks in Canada is \$114,833,877. They have a reserve or rest fund of about the same amount but, while the reserve is really part of the capital, it is not treated as paid-up capital for the purpose of issuing circulation. On July 31 last the bank notes in circulation—practically the currency of the country—amounted to only \$94,000,000 and at no time during the month of July did they exceed \$103,238,177. The banks therefore did not issue as much currency as they were entitled to on their paid-up capital. Neither have the banks availed themselves, to any great extent, of the privilege of issuing circulation against their gold. They are now empowered to issue excess currency to the extent of 15 per centum of their combined capital and rest, but this excess currency is subject to a tax of 5 per cent and has never been in much favor. It was originally an emergency currency for crop moving.

Only Government Can Increase Currency

The excess or emergency currency the banks are allowed to issue is a cumbersome roundabout way of financing, in no way to be compared with the national currency of the United States, which is deposited with the banks for the express purpose of assisting the public, thru the banks, with the national credit.

As we have seen the government issues of paper money do not take any part in the business of the country except for the purposes of small change and for settling clearing house balances between the banks. So far as the business of the country is concerned it depends upon the bank issues, which fell on July 31st, to considerably less than \$100,000,000. Everyone has admitted for a long time that more money is needed and various devices have been resorted to, but always with the design of having bank notes, instead of government money, circulate among the people. It has been argued that the banks should increase their capital but the old stockholders, with their interest in the vast reserves, will not hear of any new shares being issued except at an enormous premium. They might increase their capital by dividing their surplus but this they will not do. If the currency of the country is to be increased materially it will evidently have to be increased by a government issue.

Platform Summarized

Mr. Maclean believes that the troublesome problems we have discussed can be solved by proper financial legislation. In short Mr. Maclean stands upon a platform of progressive financial reform which may thus be briefly summed up:

1. The government to supply all currency, based on the credit of the country and further secured by a percentage gold reserve.

2. The government to organize a bank of rediscount, on the lines of the new system of national reserve banks in the United States, for the purpose of making advances in national notes to the chartered banks, on approved securities. The government to have a voice in the management of this discount bank and all chartered banks to be members and shareholders in it.

3. The banks to be allowed to borrow Dominion notes up to the amount of their paid-up capital at, say, one per cent. interest, in place of their present privilege of note issue; all further advances against securities to be at reasonable interest charges.

4. The government and the government bank to fix the rate of interest on bank loans. Call loans by banks, if any, to be under strictest regulation and all stock exchange borrowing from banks to be also under regulation.

5. The issue of securities to be regulated by the government, as well as their flotation by banks.

LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.R. or C.P.R.

JAMES M. EWENS

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.**Ayrshires and Berkshires**

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
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Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Buttar and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.**Poland China Pigs**

The Big, Easy-Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. Mrs. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.**DUROCS**

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 36; Iams., 33; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can? Gone around mile track while all other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.**BERKSHIRES**

We have an extra choice lot of Young Spring Boars now ready for shipment. Our pigs are the large, big-boned, prolific kind, and our prices are reasonable.

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Cold Storage Accommodation

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CALGARY ALBERTA

B.C. FRUIT GROWERS CO-OPERATE

In the Province of British Columbia there are communities given over almost entirely to fruit growing, and the farmers in these districts on their five, ten and twenty acres are specializing in this industry. The British Columbia fruit growers usually have not the side lines of the fruit growers in Nova Scotia and Ontario. On account of their small area they give great care and attention to their orchards and as a result produce a very high grade of pears, peaches and plums. Particular attention is given to the packing, and the aim has always been to make the British Columbia pack the best on the market.

The individual fruit growers in the Pacific Province have learned the lesson that is being learned by the fruit growers everywhere, namely, that they must get together and market their fruit co-operatively thru a central marketing agency. The co-operative fruit growers of British Columbia are making a strong effort to supply the fruit needed in the farm homes of the Prairie Provinces and are already supplying considerable quantities to farmers' associations. In the matter of distance British Columbia has an advantage over Eastern Canada in the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and when their organization has been completed there should be a market for a greater portion of their product in these two Provinces. The farmers in the Prairie Provinces are steadily building up their co-operative organizations and thru them they are beginning to purchase their fruit as well as their other necessities. There is a considerable demand for the grain and live stock produced in the Prairie Provinces in the markets of British Columbia. As these co-operative organizations, both among the grain growers and the fruit growers are brought to perfection, there will undoubtedly develop an extensive interchange of products for mutual benefit.

FEEDING FOR BONE

Altho the importance of dense, hard bone, with its accompaniment of strong tendon attachments, has been recognized by horse breeders from early times, it has remained for pig breeders to demonstrate the possibility of feeding so as directly to add strength to the bones of the growing animal. It has been separately demonstrated at the Wisconsin and Nebraska experiment stations in the United States that bone meal and other mineral supplying feeds given to maize-fed pigs produced a great increase in the strength of the bones. In some cases the strength was more than doubled by adding suitable mineral matter to the ration. These results suggest that horse breeders may profit by the same plan of feeding. The grasses and hay of certain districts underlaid with limestone are regarded as especially suited to the development of good bone, and horses off these lands have been valued accordingly. The low-lying lands, with their luscious growth-forming grasses, are often less abundantly supplied with bone-forming materials, and the horses raised on them are handicapped with the stigma of soft bone. The success of strengthening the bone by feeding pigs for that especial object may reasonably be expected to follow with horses. There is at least no damage to be feared from a moderate increase in the bone-forming substances supplied to the growing colt, so that that prospect of increased strength of bone should encourage experimentation along this line. If this plan works as well with horses as with pigs it will be a great boon, especially to draft horse production, where rapid growth is necessary to secure size, and the colts seem especially liable to suffer from any shortage in the mineral supply.

Unfinished stock arriving on the market in any quantity is hard to dispose of and forms a drag on the market, tending to lower prices all round.

Our British forty-six millions live in two small islands which produce about one-half of the food they eat. The common belief that the greater part of our food is imported from abroad is grotesquely untrue; it is only the greater part of our wheat that we obtain from abroad—L. G. Chiozza Money.

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Welsh Ponies, Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep, all Ages and Sexes for Sale

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Our **CLYDESDALES** combine draftiness and quality in the highest degree. Horses are cheap now and this is the time to buy.

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There will be held at the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA, at 1 p.m. on October 28th, 1914, an AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP AND SWINE, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, at which Pure Bred Males and Females of both classes of stock, as well as Grade Range Ewes, will be offered for sale. Ewes from one to four years old will also be supplied at \$7.00 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than carload lots, with reduced prices for carload lots. These will be supplied during the month of October. Special terms granted under the Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.

For further particulars write to
The Secretary.

Live Stock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina

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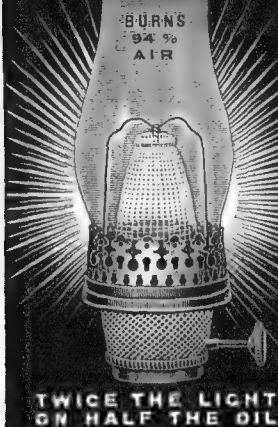
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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

LEAFLETS FOR W.G.G.A.

A bundle of leaflets on various diseases has been received from the Provincial Health Department for distribution to the W.G.G. Associations. The diseases, typhoid, diphtheria, consumption and smallpox, are written of in a most helpful way. Their symptoms and best mode of treatment are clearly explained. Two little leaflets on infant diseases and infant feeding are especially good for study in our club work.

It seems strange that children's ailments and the relation of food to health are not written of for public distribution. However, we will hope that when the need of such information is pointed out to the officials of the health department that they will proceed to help us along these lines also.

ERMA STOCKING.

TARIFF ON BABY'S HEALTH

Resolutions adopted by the committee appointed by the Chesterwold Women's Institute for the framing of a protest against the collecting of duty on "Better Babies' Bureau" literature.

Meeting held at Chesterwold, Alta., on Wednesday, August 12, 1914.

Whereas there has been established in the city of New York an organization known as the Better Babies' Bureau, whose name explains its object, the literature being offered gratuitously to all applicants, and containing no advertisement of anything for sale, and

Whereas the members of the Chesterwold Women's Institute in availing themselves of this offer, were compelled to pay 85 cents duty on the literature sent, that being 17 per cent. of the estimated value of the literature, therefore

Be it resolved that we, the undersigned members of the Chesterwold Women's Institute, do protest that this tax is unjust, and that no government should place a tax on literature that treats of the health of its citizens (especially its babies) when that literature is distributed free of charge.

And be it further resolved that these signed resolutions be sent to the Chief Customs Officer, Ottawa, and that copies be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide, the Farm and Ranch Review, to the superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton, and to the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

Signed by 21 members.

THE ART OF BUTTER-MAKING

Read by Mrs. S. Arnott before her W. G. G. A.

Lady Grain Growers:—As you notice, I have entitled my paper "The Art of Butter-making," and I feel sure that you will agree with me in calling it an art. Good butter is the product of a good artist, and bad butter the product of a bad artist.

But I must proceed to my business of enlightening you on the mysteries of butter-making. In the first place care must be taken to have the utensils used in connection with the cream or butter absolutely clean. The best way to remove all bacteria from the utensils is to scald them thoroughly. The separator, milk pails, cream can, etc., come under this head, and should be washed and scalded each time after using. The churn should not be used to hold the buttermilk until it is all used. When separating, let the cream flow into an empty vessel. The cream should then be placed in some cool place to prevent it from souring too quickly. It should not be mixed with cream that has been saved previously until both are of the same temperature. When it is emptied into the previously saved cream, it is important that the two be thoroughly mixed. Old cream never makes fine butter, even tho it may be as sweet, and therefore five or six days is as long as it should be kept.

As soon as sufficient is collected for churning, the cream should be placed in a moderately warm place for at least twelve hours, or until the cream is mildly sour, looks glossy, and is slightly thickened. Now it should be removed to a cooler place to ripen. If the cream should get too sour the butter will have a number of little white specks in it, and will also be a poor quality of butter that will not keep. Mix all the cream to be used at one churning at least twelve hours before

churning, otherwise there will be a loss of butter-fat. When the cream is ripe and ready to churn the temperature should be carefully taken with a thermometer. The temperature of the cream should be between sixty-two and sixty-four degrees. It depends mostly on the temperature of the room, and whether it is winter or summer. The butter may or may not be colored, according to taste, before starting to churn. The gas should be let out of the churn once or twice during the process, or the butter will have a bad flavor. The butter should come in about thirty minutes; it is time to stop churning when the butter is in small granules the size of peas. The buttermilk may then be removed and a little cold water thrown over the butter to chill it and facilitate separation from the buttermilk. Pour this off and then add quite a volume of water and revolve the churn quickly for four or five revolutions. As a rule one washing is sufficient, as too much washing tends to spoil the fine flavor of the butter.

The butter is now ready for the salt, and in this you must be guided by the taste of those who have to use it. One ounce to the pound is a very fair amount, and should be mixed in at once. Now comes the most important part of butter-making. Here is where the greatest skill of the butter-maker is called for in removing it and working it without spoiling its texture or its flavor. It is a nice point in butter-making to be able to work the butter sufficiently to have the salt evenly distributed, an even color, excessive moisture driven off, and at the same time being careful not to spoil the flavor or texture of the butter. When working the butter, do not work it with a sliding motion, but always with a downward or rolling pressure which accomplishes the desired results. On no account touch the butter with the hands, however clean they may be. The butter may be packed in crocks (this must be done firmly) or in pound prints with a printer. Whichever way it is done, it is advisable to make it as attractive looking as possible. If desired for winter use, keep it in as cool a place as possible and away from any evil smelling odors.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



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8280a—Boy's Norfolk Coat. Cuts in sizes 4 to 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 yds. of 36 inch material.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE STORY CONTEST

How about that family tradition? Have you found one lying around anywhere in your family? If so, hustle about and dress it up in words and send it in to The Guide's story contest.

A family tradition may be a ceremony or festival that is always observed in the family, or it may be the story of the adventure of some ancestor. For example, I met, last winter, a gentleman in whose family there was a tradition of a great aunt who, during the siege of Londonderry, was obliged one day to take refuge in an oven which was being riddled with shot. The lady came thru it safely.

Your father and mother will help you to discover your family tradition. Consult them about it today.

Use pen and ink and write on one side of the paper only.

Have your age and the originality of your story certified by your teacher or one of your parents.

The only condition is that every contestant must be under seventeen years of age.

The rewards are, first a dainty maple leaf pin, which is given free to every boy or girl sending in an original story, and second, three prizes of story books for the three best stories submitted for the contest.

The contest closes October 15. Stories must be posted so as to reach The Guide office not later than the evening of that date.

All letters are to be addressed very clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Be sure that your letter is addressed exactly that way or it may go wandering off to other papers.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE FAMILY TRADITION

By Elizabeth Diller (Age 11) in St. Nicholas

A long time ago, before the Revolutionary War, in a little clearing near the place where Lancaster, Pennsylvania, now stands, there stood a log cabin. In this humble home lived a family of German settlers. They had cut down trees and cleared enough of the land, so that now they had several nice fields under cultivation. The grass had been cut and heaped in piles in the sun. The field of corn was growing nicely when, one morning, the father and mother went into the field to cultivate the corn, taking their guns with them, and left the little girl to do the house work and mind her baby brother. After a while she heard guns, and, upon going to the door, the little girl saw a band of Indians firing upon her father and mother. She saw her father and mother slain. Then the Indians came toward the log cabin, and the little girl stole out a back way, carrying her brother in her arms. They hid under one of the piles of hay. The little girl had to put her hand over her brother's mouth to keep the sound of his cries from the hearing of the Indians. In the evening, she looked out and saw the house had been burned, but that the Indians had gone. She took her baby brother in her arms and went to her nearest neighbor, several miles away. When she got there, she was exhausted. The kind family cared for them until they were old enough to earn their own living.

This little girl I have spoken of was my father's great-grandmother. My father's grandmother said that she had often heard her mother cry out in her sleep, and that then she was dreaming over this scene I have told you about.

UNNATURAL CHILDREN

We have a hen with ducklings, and she thinks them very strange. Sometimes she scratches and knocks them a-flying. She also steps on them. Sometimes we put water in their yard for them to swim in. Then we get some bread crumbs and drops them in the water. The ducklings dive after them and look very strange to us, because we have never had ducks before this year. The hen will stand and watch her family, wondering why they get in

the water. The hen is getting disgusted with them, and I think she will leave them sooner than she would if they were chickens.

ALEX. MOFFAT,

Knee Hill Valley, Alta. Age 10.

A very good story for a ten-year-old man to write.—D.P.

A PARROQUET

We had a little parrotquet about two or three years ago, now. He could not talk, but he used to scream and whistle. Every mealtime he used to come down from his perch onto the table and stand upon father's shoulder, or on mother's head and pull her hairpins out and throw them onto the floor.

We fed little Polly with bread or potato or anything at all. He took it with his claws and took a little piece at a time.

We made him a perch with string, but he chewed that thru and swung on it, so we made another perch with wire. A long while afterwards he broke it.

When we left the house alone he started to scream. While mother was working he used to stand on her shoulder and pull the thread out of her blouse and pull her ear and hair, lots of times. First when he came into our house he flew on to the table. It was at supper time and he walked to father's cup of tea and drank some.

There was a broken window in our bedroom. Little Polly was walking about on the sitting room floor when the old cat got in and caught him.

He was a jolly little bird, and was all green with a red face. We had little parrotquet for about two years.

NELLIE TURRELL,

Laidlaw, B.C. Age 15

A JACK RABBIT'S ADVENTURE

One fine morning a small jack rabbit came up to the barn. Just then I saw him and called for the dog, but the dog was outside of the fence and could not get in. The rabbit ran around to the henhouse, and then we all tried to catch him, but he got away.

He ran to a turnip patch and hid there. Then I went looking for him and the dog almost ran over him. Then he ran over to the wood pile and went in there, but we did not see him, so we went looking all over for him.

Then we found him in the wood pile. We caught him, and he squealed just like a pig, so we put him in a box and left him there all night. In the morning we put him in a pen, and I went out to the field and when I came back he was gone.

J. H. FINLAYSON,
North Battleford, Sask.

Box 60.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S PETS

My auntie's grandmother was very fond of horses. She used to pet every horse on the farm. This story I am going to tell you is about one of her pet horses.

The horse's name was "Miser," and he was about the size of a small pony, and he was very fond of grandmother.

She used to have him nice and fat, for she would feed him oats around the yard, and he always looked for grandmother to feed him.

Every time she would cough he would come to her, no matter if he was out at the stable. Every time he saw her out working in the yard he would come up to her, and she would pet him and give him an apple.

But one day a sad thing happened. "Miser" had been sick about a week, but this day he seemed to be a little better, so grandfather thought he would hitch him up and harrow with him.

But he was very weak, and grandfather had only harrowed for about an hour when the horse fell down, so grandfather made him get up and put him in the stable.

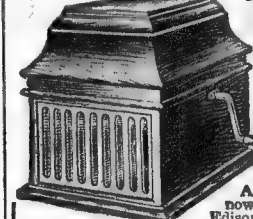
As soon as he was in the stable he fell down and stayed there till he died, which was about two hours later. Poor grandmother cried as tho her heart would break.

AGNES GILMORE,

Box 441, Portage la Prairie. Age 12.

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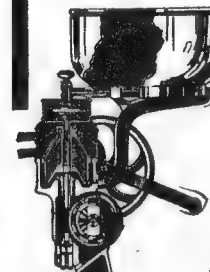
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Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and 25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and 10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bousfield, Macgregor Man.

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SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop. ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop. rams. 25tf

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the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00) f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL-
gary.—Specialties "Sarces" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

MANITOBA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
and Railroading—Teach and train young men and women, and assist graduates to positions as station agents and telegraph operators. Write for Circular A. S. O. O'Rourke, former Chief Dispatcher, G.T.P. Ry., Instructor, McLean Block, Main St., Winnipeg. 84tf

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—NO
canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 85-5

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—
Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR:
a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH
Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, PRIZE-
winners, unrelated pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 84-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY
Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask. 81tf

FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JER-
seys. Several choice boar pigs for sale from spring litters. Booking orders for fall pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE AND
Oxford Rams.—Smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 37-3

HORSES

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-
sons of "Indigene du Fosteau," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta. 8tf

LARGE, QUALITY, TWO-YEAR-OLD RE-
gistered Clydesdale Stallion to exchange for sheep or cattle. John Haines, Alameda, Sask. 85-4

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE,
Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 86tf

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 81tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—
Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES AND MILK
cows for sale. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 36-6

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YOUNG BULLS
from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 37-10

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, MC-
Greery Block Winnipeg 9tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN-
nedosa, Man. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAE, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAE-
risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 508-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

AUCTIONEERS

LAYZELL AND DUENO — LIVE STOCK
Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary 17tf

BUTTLER, EGGS AND CREAM

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRO-
duce Co.—We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

LULU POULTRY FARMS SUMMER SALE
of Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns. Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets that will start you right at reasonable prices. Can make up trios or pens for best results and guarantee satisfaction. Robt. Wilson, Prop., Eburne Station, B.C. 83tf

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND WHITE LEG-
horn Cockerels, \$1.50; next spring, \$2.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 85-4

FENCE POSTS

F. J. BOSSLEY, DEALER IN LARGE SIZE
Split Cedar Fence Posts, Corral Poles and Posts, Telephone Poles, etc., Solsqua, B.C.

Co-operative Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia

Continued from Page 7

this state of affairs. The only means of salvation they could see was co-operation, and never was there a better method of "righting wrong."

The initial step was taken by a small body of growers in 1907, at Berwick, a pretty village situated in the heart of the valley. These men formed a company under the Nova Scotia Companies' Act, but they quickly found that pioneers of co-operative movements have thorny paths to travel. Most vigorous opposition was encountered. They adopted a very wise course, however, at the outset by employing as manager J. N. Chute, a man who had carried on a large apple business for many years, and I think I am not wrong in stating that much of the subsequent success of the company was due to his efforts. The first check these co-operators received was when they endeavored to secure a warehouse in which to conduct their business. Such buildings were scarce and required considerable time to erect. It was late in the season when they started, so they had no time to build. After some considerable difficulty they induced the owner of one warehouse to sell and all necessary papers were prepared for the transfer which was to be effected forthwith. One of the most enterprising speculators, however, heard of what was going on, and getting hold of the owner bought the warehouse over their heads. This was discouraging but the co-operators were not dismayed, and the situation was saved by renting a portion of a warehouse, which enabled them to carry on their business until they could build.

Reliable Packing the Secret

The first year's operation of this company was wonderfully successful, the success being principally due to the fact that they employed the most expert packers they could find and placed a pack of apples on the market that for uniformity and good quality was superior to anything previously offered. They were in a position also to give buyers carloads of apples in any variety all un-

der one brand, one barrel being representative of the whole. The market soon appreciated the advantage of this, and a demand for the company pack was the result.

These pioneers of co-operation in the valley possessed the true co-operative spirit, for, finding that their fellow fruit-growers of the valley wished to follow their example, they drafted a bill to facilitate the incorporation of such companies, the idea of the bill being to make it a simpler and less expensive process than under the existing Nova Scotia Companies' Act. They succeeded in getting their bill passed by both Houses of the Local Legislature in 1908, and as a consequence of the facilities provided by the Act many similar companies were quickly formed. It was soon found, however, that as these new companies followed the same policy as the original company of putting up an excellent uniform pack they became keen competitors, and thus worked to the detriment of each other. Buyers requiring apples would pit one company against another, with the result that a price cutting competition ensued. In addition to this many reforms in the fruit industry were needed, better transportation was required, the system maintaining on the European markets was wrong, but all these companies working separately could do little to bring about reforms. The leaders of the companies, therefore, met in 1910, and decided as a result to try an experimental Central Association and, if successful, to take steps to incorporate it.

One Centralized Body

The initial attempt was made in 1911, fifteen companies agreeing to work with the experimental Central. The Central was able to demonstrate its usefulness right at the start. That year the valley was blessed with a record crop of apples, no fewer than 1,800,000 barrels being shipped. Naturally difficulty arose in securing help to harvest such an unusual crop. The Central quickly solved the difficulty by bringing in an army of men, who were distributed from one end of the valley to the other and the crop of many a farmer was thus saved.

Saving the Crop

The next trouble was transportation. The steamship companies did not anticipate such a crop and had made no provision to carry it, and at the beginning of the season the fruit growers had the mortification to learn that thousands of barrels of soft fall apples were lying in box cars sweltering in the sun at Halifax with no prospects of getting on board the boats for which they had been sent forward. The Central quickly grasped the situation and made up a number of special trains, which they rushed thru to Montreal on fast schedules. These were, on arrival, immediately loaded on fast mail boats and arrived in England ahead of the boats for which they were originally sent to Halifax. This, however, was only a temporary relief, and in the meantime the Central quickly concluded arrangements with the Warren line of Liverpool to bring into Halifax their splendid liners that ply between Boston and Liverpool, and thus another 40,000 barrels were lifted, so completely relieving the congestion that at no time subsequently were there any transportation difficulties. Who can estimate how many thousands of dollars were saved for the growers by this prompt action?

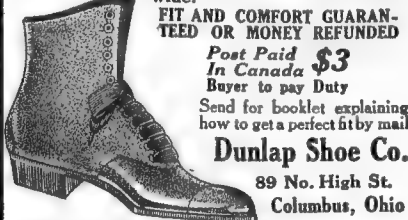
As a selling agency for the affiliated companies of the Central was a decided success. No sales were made to the usual middlemen apple buyers, the Central's motto was, "Get as near to the consumer as possible," cut out all unnecessary middlemen and thus will both producer and consumer benefit. This policy was pursued with remarkable success.

Another accomplishment was the purchase of supplies for the members. Remarkable were the savings effected; on fertilizer, no less than \$5 to \$6 per ton was saved, and on other items likewise. Little wonder, therefore, that at the conclusion of the season it was unanimously decided to incorporate, and to this end another bill was presented to the local house and passed. This bill

Rest and Comfort for the Foot-wearer

NURSE'S EEZY FOOT SHOES

guarantee relief from tired aching feet, and misfit shoes. Soft, best wearing Vici Kid, flexible hand turned soles, broad rubber heels perfect support, cushion innersoles. Sizes 3 to 11, widths, medium wide and extra wide.



FIT AND COMFORT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Post Paid In Canada \$3

Buyer to pay Duty

Send for booklet explaining how to get a perfect fit by mail

Dunlap Shoe Co.

89 No. High St. Columbus, Ohio

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.

James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

ALBERTA FARMERS!

CREAM WANTED

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars

P. PALLESEN

Calgary Central Creamery. Box 274 Calgary, Alta.



Use Salt that does make good butter - -

Windsor Dairy Salt

117

enables companies incorporated under the Act of 1908 to take stock in a Central Association. No less than twenty-two companies subscribed 20 per cent. of their authorized capital to the Central, which is incorporated as "The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited." This was in July, 1912, and so successful have been the operations of this Central that today there are no fewer than forty subsidiary companies who market the whole of their produce thru the Central.

How Packing is Done

The success of The United Fruit Companies in every market that it has entered is due entirely to the excellence of the pack of its subsidiary companies. The co-operators' apples are all packed in warehouses along the line of railway by expert packers, under the immediate supervision of a staff of inspectors employed by the Central. Not only is excellence insisted upon but uniformity, therefore it is claimed that one barrel in a cargo of 20,000 is representative of the whole. This fact has been attested to by the government officials who have visited various markets in Europe.

Apples grown in the Annapolis Valley have a flavor unexcelled the world over. Anyone tasting a Nova Scotian Gravenstein for the first time will marvel that any apple could have such an exquisite flavor. Gravensteins grown in other districts do not have that exceptionally delightful flavor that is peculiar to the apples of the valley. Horticulturists of repute have endeavored to trace the origin or cause of this distinctive feature of the valley's fruit, and the only conclusion to which they can agree is that the health giving ozone laden air from the Bay of Fundy possibly creates this most delicious flavor. Whatever is the cause the fact remains that this feature has done much to assist the United Fruit Companies in its marketing.

Buying Farm Necessities

But not alone in the marketing has this Central of the United Fruit Companies been successful, its buying operations have been extensive. No less than 6,044 tons of commercial fertilizer was bought for the members this year, special steamers being chartered to carry this material. Seeds, spraying material, engines, machinery, wire fencing, feed, flour, and almost every requisite of the farm is purchased for the co-operators by the Central.

Vigilance and Courage

The United Fruit Companies has had many fights with special interests during its brief career. At the present time three applications are before the Board of Railway Commissioners. Impositions of duties on necessities of the farm are also being vigorously opposed. The greatest achievement of this co-operative movement, however, was its successful fight with three great rings of protective associations in one of the largest markets of Europe, in which the fruit growers were victorious.

The United Fruit Companies is certainly a power for good in the valley. The absolute loyalty of its members, however, is the reason for its strength. No co-operator would think for a moment of marketing a barrel of apples outside of his company. The spirit of co-operation is in these fruit growers, the great principles of co-operation are understood, no temptation of big prices will cause a Nova Scotia co-operator to turn traitor to the cause he has espoused. He hauls his apples from the orchard to the warehouse of which he is part owner, there they are packed, and every member, be he large grower or small, be he from the east of the valley or from the west, receives exactly the same return for his fruit, all being paid the average price on each variety for the season.

Sixty Per Cent. Co-operative

Sixty per cent. of the valley's output is handled this way, and each co-operator knows that he is part of a great organization that is effecting lasting good for all. Every co-operator buys all his supplies only thru his company, for he understands that while his requirements alone are comparatively insignificant, and have no power to affect prices one way or the other, when added to his 1,600 fellow co-operators his and their requirements become a very powerful factor, a factor powerful

EATON'S

Sixty Days Offer

At a price such as never has been offered before. The T. EATON CO. will supply

LUMBER

to their customers in the West, for the next sixty days, ending the first of November.

Our mills, at this season of the year, are well stocked with a very superior grade of B.C. coast fir, which we intend to place in the market over the next two months at a price which no intending builder can afford to overlook.

Freight Prepaid

Remember our supply, though large, is limited, and as there is certain to be a great demand for our lumber at these low prices, you should make your application early, and wire your order if necessary.

The following Price List relates to all places taking 40 cent rate from Vancouver. Prices for other points on application.

Special 60 Day Price List

2x4-12 to 16 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	\$17.50
2x4-10, 18, 20 and 22 Fir Dimensions	18.50
2x6 or 2x8-8 to 16 Fir Dimensions	17.50
2x6 or 2x8-18 to 22 Fir Dimensions	18.50
2x10 or 2x12-8 to 16 Fir Dimensions	17.50
2x10 or 2x12-18 to 22 Fir Dimensions	19.50
1x6 No. 1 Fir Shiplap	16.50
1x8 or 10 No. 1 Fir Shiplap	17.50
1x4 No. 1 Fir Boards	15.50
1x6 No. 1 Fir Boards	16.50
1x8, 10 or 12 No. 1 Fir Boards	17.50
1x6 No. 1 Fir Drop Siding	24.00
1x6 No. 3 Fir Drop Siding	22.00
1x4 No. 1 Fir Novelty Siding	22.00
1x4 No. 3 Fir Novelty Siding	20.00
1/2 x 6 No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding	24.00
5/8 x 4 No. 1 Fir V Joint Ceiling	20.00
5/8 x 4 No. 3 Fir V Joint Ceiling	18.00
1x4 No. 1 Fir V Joint Ceiling	25.00
1x4 No. 3 Fir V Joint Ceiling	22.00
1x4 No. 1 E.G. Fir Flooring	33.00
1x4 No. 3 Fir Flooring	22.00
1x4 or 6 No. 1 Clear Fir Finish	30.00
1x5, 8, 10 or 12 No. 1 Clear Fir Finish	34.00
No. 1 Fir Casing and Base	35.00
No. 1 XXX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2.75
No. 1 Fir Lath	3.85

For Windows, Doors and Mouldings, See General Catalogue, pages 356 and 357
Sold in Car Lots only, of not less than 18,000 feet.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay the prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many. We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

GRAIN EXCHANGE CROP ESTIMATE

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association gives the following estimate of this year's crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

Wheat	10,952,000 acres @ 13.5 bushels per acre	147,852,000
Oats	6,017,000 acres @ 29 bushels per acre	174,493,000
Barley	1,226,500 acres @ 20.5 bushels per acre	25,143,250
Flax	918,000 acres @ 7 bushels per acre	6,426,000



Prince Albert Flour Mills

MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR.
Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.

FARMERS! YOUR LOW GRADES

will still bring you good prices. Consign your grain to expert handlers, of long experience. We advise prompt sale of commercial grades as these grades always widen in spread as movement gets heavy. Get our bids when grain is loaded. If we can give you billing instructions we can frequently get you big premiums. Get our bids on oats and barley when loading. Write, phone or wire for our prices.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG
LICENSED AND BONDED
Phones: M. 46; 3570

THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Though only doing a commission business, i.e., SELLING customers' grain (not BUYING it) for a commission, we can always, on request, secure and wire a bid for grain "on track." Write us about this.

Superior Apples

Are Grown in British Columbia



Our choice commercial packs, carefully graded and skilfully packed, outclass all competitors.

GRAIN GROWERS! It will pay you to co-operate with the British Columbia Fruit Grower. He buys your grain—can you do better than buy his apples, handled at minimum cost, through your own co-operative associations? Do not delay! Hand your orders at once for Winter Apples to your union or association secretary—he has the prices.

Write today for Instructive Booklet—sent FREE on request—to J. FORSYTH SMITH, British Columbia Market Commissioner, 632 Tenth Street, Sunnyside, Calgary, Alberta.

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 11c to 12c; DUCKS—Young 11c to 12c, Old 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 9c; TURKEYS, 13c to 15c; GEESSE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, 12c to 14c.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

enough to reduce prices 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. I hope the time is not far distant when Canada will have a Co-operative Union thru which an interchange of commodities will be possible.

Co-operation Must Win

A start is being made now by which the Co-operative Fruit Growers of the valley are purchasing flour and grain from the Co-operative Grain Growers of the West, and possibly the Grain Growers of the West will sooner or later be using co-operative grown and packed apples from the Annapolis Valley. Co-operation is securing success in every sphere of activity. Co-operation means freedom and justice. Special interest means oppression and injustice. Just as sure as right will ultimately triumph, so most assuredly will co-operation win.

FREE WHEAT?

The following resolution is among the business to be considered by the United States Congress at the special war session now in progress:

"Whereas the price of foodstuffs are in greater demand than any period within the generation, occasioned by the unusual conditions in the production of such foodstuffs by the European war and, whereas there is now existing a duty of ten cents per bushel on wheat imported into this country from countries levying a like duty upon this product, and whereas the price of wheat is raising daily on account of the great demand in Europe; Therefore, be it resolved by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the collection of duty on wheat imported into this country be, and the same is hereby suspended until such time after the cessation of hostilities as may in the discretion of the president of the United States be conducive to the welfare of its citizens."

The passage of this resolution would open the American market to Canadian wheat and permit it being shipped into that country and sold there without the payment of duty. At the present time, of course, access to the American market is not necessary in order to ensure a good price to the Canadian farmer, but if the duty is once removed there is a possibility that it would not be reimposed.

THE CROP OF 1913

Over 190 Million Bushels of Wheat Raised in Western Canada Last Year

Final returns of grain inspections issued by the inspection office show that the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces in 1913 amounted to approximately 191,000,000 bushels.

The cars inspected for the year ended August 31, 1914, were 137,403 of wheat, 34,460 oats, 11,675 barley, 12,812 flax, 83 rye and 298 screenings. Of the 137,403 cars of wheat 136,419 were spring wheat of which 75,684, or considerably more than half, graded No. 1 northern. For the previous year the total of wheat was 125,969 cars, of which only 13,267 was No. 1 northern, so that the crop of 1913 was considerably ahead of that of 1912 both in quantity and quality. The C.P.R. estimates that the average contents of the cars of wheat which it hauled was 1,250 bushels, while the C.N.R. and G.T.P., who have not so large a proportion of 80,000 pound cars, place the average load on their lines at 1,100 bushels. On this basis the total wheat inspected for the year amounted to 163,072,500, coming from the provinces as follows:

Manitoba	37,670,700
Saskatchewan	106,311,550
Alberta	19,090,250
Total	163,072,500

The Total Crop

To ascertain the actual crop for 1913 it is necessary to add the quantities disposed of in various ways without inspection, which are estimated as follows:

Inspections	163,072,500
In store in interior elevators,	
August 31	1,720,416
Used for seed and feed	23,000,000
Milled without inspection	5,724,653
In farmers' hands	500,000
Total	194,017,569
Less cars twice inspected	3,000,000
Grand total	191,017,569

The amount of oats inspected was 67,197,000 bushels, of barley 15,761,250 bushels and of flax 14,092,200 bushels, but these figures are no indication of the total crop, a very large proportion of the oats and barley being consumed in the West without passing inspection points.

Make Your Own Will for 35c.

Each Bax Form has full and plain instructions. Specimen will, properly made out, also included, for your guidance. Sold by The T. Eaton Co. Limited, 35c. or by mail, 3 for \$1.00, to BAX WILL FORM CO., Room 166, 280 College Street, Toronto.

WAR

"The European War at a Glance" tells complete history of each power, cause of conflict, fighting strength and full statistics. Everybody should know these facts about the greatest War of the World. BOOK WITH WAR MAP, by registered mail, 60c. Descriptive Circular Free. ATLAS SUPPLY HOUSE, BOX 811, WINNIPEG, CAN.

The Central Farmers' Market ASSOCIATION

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY

ONTARIO FRUIT

AS FOLLOWS:

Plums—Red, Blue, Yellow
50c per 6 quart basket

Apples—
50c per 11 quart basket

Grapes—
35c per 6 quart basket

Tomatoes—Ripe or Green
45c per 6 quart basket

Pears—
70c per 11 quart basket

SEND ALL YOUR

Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Farm and Garden Produce to

The Central Farmers' Market

Winnipeg, Man.

And get FRUIT in Exchange

OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

OKANAGAN FRUIT

Ripe Okanagan Fruit direct to you without the Middleman's Profit.

Prices F.O.B. Penticton Per Crate Fall and Winter Apples, 40 lb. box

box\$1.25

Blue Plums, 20 lb. box70

Peaches, 20 lb. box75

Grapes, 4 baskets, 5 lbs. each. 2.00

Pears, 40 lb. box 1.75

The Express Rate is about 2c per lb.

Co-operative Fruit Growers

Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

FARMERS!

The question of insurance is very important to you. This is a farmers' Mutual Insurance Company—no stockholders, no dividends to pay—every policyholder is a member and every member shares the profits. The policy of the Company is Fair Treatment, Prompt Service, Liberal and Quick Settlements of All Claims. We insure against Fire, Lightning, Prairie Fire and Windstorm. Owned and Operated by the Farmers in Saskatchewan.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Saskatoon Mutual Fire

Insurance Company

Saskatoon Sask.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 14, 1914)

Wheat—Prices have had a heavy break this past week, pressure due to heavy offerings of cash wheat arriving from country points as well as large decline in both the principle American markets being the cause. At the outset prices were lower, the United States markets breaking on profit taking going there by the general public who bought on the sensational rise a couple of weeks ago and commercial selling making the undertone weak. As the week advanced values here gradually worked lower on all futures, hedging sales and lack of a general export demand helped the decline which at the close today was from 7c. to 8c. Country arrivals are running quite heavy, averaging well over 1,200 cars per day and grading mostly 2 Northern and 3 Northern. The cash demand was keen earlier in the week when offerings of spot wheat were scant, but later arrivals got heavier and buyers backed away, premiums gradually disappeared.

Oats—Following the decline in wheat here and pressure in oats in Chicago put prices 5c. to 6c. down. The cash demand continues keen at the going prices.

Barley—Demand indifferent and prices 1c. to 2c. lower.

Flax—Market erratic, closing figures are 6c. lower.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	45 1/2
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May	No. 3 white oats, 1 car	40 1/2	
September 8	113 1/2	114 1/2	121 1/2	Sample grade oats, 1 car	40	
September 9	115 1/2	116 1/2	123 1/2	No. 2 rye, 1 car, heating	42	
September 10	113 1/2	114 1/2	121	No. 2 rye, 2 cars, out	87	
September 11	112 1/2	112 1/2	119 1/2	No. 2 rye, 4 cars	86	
September 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	117 1/2	Sample grade barley, 1 car	66 1/2	
September 14	105 1/2	105 1/2	112 1/2	Sample grade barley, 1 car, seedy	57	
Oats—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sample grade barley, 1 car <th>70</th>	70	
September 8	52 1/2	51 1/2	...	Sample grade barley, 1 car	63 1/2	
September 9	52 1/2	52 1/2	...	Sample grade barley, 1 car	68	
September 10	50 1/2	50 1/2	...	Sample grade barley, 4 cars	60 1/2	
September 11	49 1/2	49 1/2	...	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	61	
September 12	49	48 1/2	...	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	66	
September 14	47	46 1/2	...	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.50	
Flax—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.56	
September 8	131	133	135 1/2	No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.53	
September 9	134	136	137	No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.52	
September 10	134	136 1/2	137			
September 11	134	135 1/2	136 1/2			
September 12	131 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2			
September 14	133	136 1/2	...			
STOCKS IN TERMINALS						
Fort William, Sept. 11, 1914.—						

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES					STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
(Sample Market, Sept. 12)					Fort William, Sept. 11, 1914.—				
					1914 Wheat				
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.13				1 hard	1,547.40	2,340.20		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.14				1 Nor.	904,166.40	594,414.40		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.15				2 Nor.	1,358,000.00	286,201.00		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.13				3 Nor.	825,326.00	45,177.30		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.12				No. 4	225,860.10	57,158.30		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12				Others	421,875.40	446,485.30		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.12				This week	3,736,836.50	1,431,797.09		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	1.14				Last week	1,403,596.10	788,093.49		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13				Increase	2,333,240.40	643,703.50		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.10				Oats				
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.09				1 C.W.	5,041.00	13,236.07		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.11				2 C.W.	119,798.22	1,750,346.26		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08				3 C.W.	52,564.16	76,252.33		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07				Ex. 1 Fd.	29,741.16	100,200.25		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04				Others	129,229.16	109,178.31		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.11				This week	336,375.08	2,049,314.20		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05				Last week	162,234.20	2,061,423.19		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03				Increase	174,140.22	12,108.33		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07				Barley				
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.07				3 C.W.	61,654.44	1,942,080.50		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.06				4 C.W.	82,957.12	87,989.31		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.07				Rej.	36,965.46	3 C.W.	14,447.50	
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, Willmar	1.02				Feed	9,993.42	Others	30,248.21	
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.04				Others	24,148.36	This week	2,074,766.40	
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.03				This week	215,720.36	Last week	2,202,608.13	
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.01				Last week	140,028.42	Increase	75,691.42	
No. 4 wheat, 14 cars	.95				Last year's	392,336.23	total	1,621,247.24	
No. 4 wheat, 8 cars	.99								
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	.99				SHIPMENTS				
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02				1914				
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.44				Wheat	846,450	126,841	12,478	109,988
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.46				lake	102,075	4,396	9,597	25,321
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.46				rail				
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.45				1913				
No. 3 white oats, 4,000 bu., to arrive	.47				lake	335,366	140,753	57,963	137,226
No. 3 white oats, 2,000 bu., to arrive	.46				lake	104,419	11,810	310	1,085

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 8 to September 14 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	SCW	ExtFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 8	114	111½	109½	103½	96½	..	..	53½	51½	51½	51½	50½	60½	64½	62½	60½	129	126	..	..
9	116½	113½	111½	105½	98½	..	..	53½	52½	52½	52½	51½	60½	64½	62½	60½	131½	128½	..	..
10	115	112	110	104½	96½	91½	..	51	50½	50½	50½	49	65½	63	62	60½	132	129	..	..
11	113	110½	107½	102½	95½	..	..	50	49½	49½	49½	48	65	62	60½	58	132	129	..	..
12	111½	117½	104½	100½	93½	..	..	49	48½	48½	48½	47½	..	..	..	..	129½	126½	..	..
14	106	102½	97½	..	..	..	..	48	47	47½	47	45	61	..	..	..	131½	128½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

Winnipeg Grain				Winnipeg Livestock				Country Produce			
MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	106	117½	86½	Choice steers	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Fancy dairy	23c	25c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	102½	114½	84½	Best butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.50	5.75-6.00	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	97½	112½	83½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	5.50-5.65	Good round lots	17c-18c	16c-17c	18c
No. 4	..	107	..	Best fat cows	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	5.15-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	..	99½	..	Medium cows	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.40	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	20c-21c	22c-23c
No. 6	..	93½	..	Common cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.25-4.40	Potatoes			
Feed	..	..	..	Best bulls	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.50	New	65c-70c	70c-75c	30c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	4.00-4.25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	48	55½	36½	Choice veal calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.50-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	30c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	24c	24c	25c
No. 3	61	66	48	Best milkers and springers (each)	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	82.00	82.00	82.00
Cash Flax				Common milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$60-\$75	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 NW	131½	135	127		\$40-\$45	\$40-\$55	\$40-\$50	No. 1 Red Top	\$12	\$12	\$12-\$13
Wheat Futures				Hogs				No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$11-\$12
October	105½	116½	86½	Choice hogs	\$8.75	\$9.00	\$9.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$17	\$17	\$14
December	105½	118½	85½	Heavy sows	\$7.25	\$7.50	7.00-7.25				
May	112½	125½	90½	Stags	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$5.00				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October	47	54½	36½	Choice lambs	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00				
December	46½	53½	36½	Best killing sheep	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50				
May	..	..	40½								
Flax Futures											
October	133	137½	129½								
December	136½	138	128½								
May	..	140	..								

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Week Ending Sept. 11, 1914.—			
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,736,836	336,376	215,720
Total	3,850,157	290,531	62,477
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	144,000	10,000	9,000
At Buffalo and Duluth			
Total this week	8,240,834	732,228	287,197
Total last week	6,696,974	834,910	282,345
Total last year	3,185,774	5,349,485	931,083
At Midland and Tiffin there are 91,555 bushels of U.S. wheat and 97,112 bushels of U.S. oats in bond.			

INSPECTIONS	
Cars inspected for week ended September 7:	
Wheat	4359
Oats	151
Barley	117
Flax	7
Screenings	10
Cars inspected on Sunday, September 13:	
Wheat	1255
Oats	98
Barley	12
Flax	8

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12.—Receipts at the stockyards today were as follows: 2,200 cattle, 700 hogs, 4,400 sheep. Prices ranged for killing cattle from \$6.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$8.00; canners, \$5.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.15; veal calves \$6.50 to \$10.75; market steady; veal calves 50 cents higher. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.15; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.60; market steady. Hogs ranged in price today from \$8.40 to \$8.55, with the market 10 cents lower. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.25; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.00 to \$4.75; lambs steady; sheep steady.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.—Hogs—Receipts 9,000; slow; 5 cents under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$8.50 to \$9.10; light, \$8.85 to \$9.50; mixed, \$8.45 to \$9.50; heavy, \$8.35 to \$9.25; rough, \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.25.
Cattle—Receipts 3,000; steady. Beeves, \$6.90 to \$11.00; steers, \$6.35 to \$9.35; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$9.35; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.50.
Sheep—Receipts 7,000; steady. Sheep, \$5.15 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.65; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.20.
Hog prices weakened

BALLISTITE

DENSE


Smokeless Powder

Means a bigger score for the average shot whether at the traps or in the field, because of its **absolute uniformity**. It makes for "The Smile of Satisfaction."

Ballistite is considered the "fastest" Powder ever put into shells. It is a "dense," waterproof powder of high velocity, yet gives lower breech pressure than any other made.

New Empire (Bulk) — In demand among those who prefer an easy load.

To be had in any shell loaded in Canada




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A Good-as-New Finish for Buggies and all Farm Implements

Co-operative Wholesale Apple Prices

We have secured splendid values in carefully selected Ontario Winter Apples for our local Associations.

Order now thru your Central.

All apples fully guaranteed to reach your station in good condition and up to Government standards of packing.

Not less than 33% Spies. All good hardy winter varieties. Not less than 70% No. 1's. 150 to 170 barrels a carload.

Price by Carload

Delivered any Point in Saskatchewan

Per **\$4.00** Barrel

Write for less than carload price and send all orders to

J. B. MUSSELMAN

Central Secretary
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 4

coal has various names—"Alberta Block," "Newcastle," and "Drumheller." It sells locally at \$7.50 and \$8. We believe we should get it laid down here by the carload for \$5. I guess flour will be difficult to quote as it will fluctuate owing to the war in Europe. It has raised 35 cents a bag here. We should like to know the price of this commodity in less than carload lots. We handled a car of cordwood recently, making a saving of \$2 per cord. I should also be obliged if you could let me know of any districts that you know of where clean oats could be obtained. Trusting that you will not think this letter too pessimistic, we will hope for the best and try our luck again next year, also we will trust that the machine companies will be lenient and carry us over.

JOHN A. WEBB,

Sec'y, Fairmount Ass'n.
Sec'y, Fairmount Ass'n.

I have your favor of the 10th inst. and must say I am somewhat depressed by the nature of its contents. I have desired to make this office and my work here as helpful as can possibly be done for our unfortunate members who have suffered such tremendous loss during this unfavorable season.

I agree with you that the season has borne home to us more forcibly than ever the fact that we must work our land intelligently if we are to continue farming in Saskatchewan. I have seen many thousands of acres of land left for summer-fallow this year which I am quite sure will be a failure in 1916. Summer-fallowing means more than plowing the land indifferently at any old time during the summer. An indifferent summer-fallowing may throw one paying crop, but without an amount of precipitation it cannot throw a successful second crop.

I will quote you a price on coal (Alberta Block) from the Drumheller district in a separate letter after I look up the freight rates. It costs \$3.50 at the mine and is very excellent coal. Flour is quoted only from day to day, but we are selling the Robin Hood flour at all times at the same prices that Robin Hood dealers thruout the province are paying for it. I do not know of any district where good oats may be obtained. The oat crop is going to be very short even in the best districts.

I am glad to note that you are still hopeful and that you mean to try again. I want you to realize that this office and the Central Secretary exist for no other purpose than to serve our membership thruout the province. I want the privilege of helping our members at Fairmount and all the farmers who have joined the movement to secure their supplies, not only coal and flour, but a full line of groceries and various other commodities at rock bottom wholesale prices.

J. B. M.,

Central Secretary.

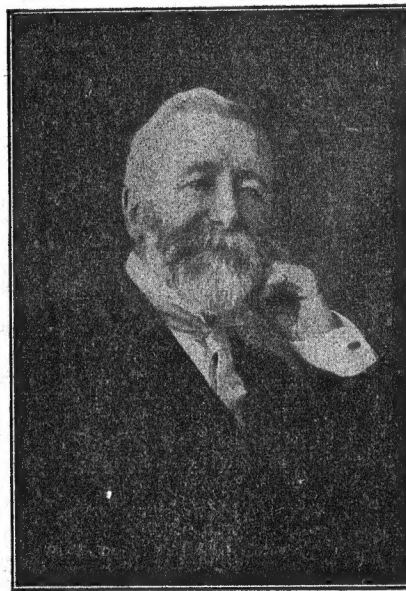
It is not ease, but effort—not facility, but difficulty, that makes men.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES ALLOWED

Owing to the loss of the crop in a portion of the West the Dominion government has passed an order-in-council permitting destitute homesteaders in the Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge land districts to count as homestead duties any time they spend away from home for the purpose of obtaining employment. This will apply only to entries made prior to August 1, 1914, and to land which was broken or in crop this year.

DR. SAUNDERS DEAD

London, Ont., Sept. 13.—Prof. William Saunders, LL.D., C.M.G., formerly director of the Central Experimental farm at



DR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS

Ottawa, died at his home here today in his 79th year, after an illness extending over two years.

A native of Devonshire, England, Dr. Saunders came to this city at the age of 12. He was director of the Central Experimental farm from 1886 until 1911, in which time he established an international reputation for himself by bringing about a wonderful advance in grain growing in Canada, and thereby adding millions of dollars to the wealth of the country.

FARMERS WILL HELP

Winter Jobs for City Unemployed

If a good proportion of the single men of Winnipeg, who are unemployed, could be got to take work on the farms, the difficulties of the civic authorities would be considerably diminished. Mayor Deacon expressed this opinion in the office Saturday, when discussing the labor situation. He has received a letter which indicates, he believes, that the farmers can do a great deal toward helping

to mitigate the rigors of the situation.

Here is the letter:—

Gilbert Plains, Man., Aug. 28, 1914.

Mayor Deacon, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir: Being a resident of the city, I am well aware of the fact that there will be a lot of worthy men out of employment this winter. I have placed this matter before a number of good farmers here, who are not only willing to give the men work during the harvest, but will take care of them during the winter at a smaller wage. This by farmers who do not need help during the winter, but who are willing to do their share. Men are wanted now, good, steady fellows, Canadians preferred. Wages, \$35 per month during harvest, etc., and these men will be paid \$10 per month during the winter, with their board, washing, etc. Any of the following farmers is a good home for any man.

J. H. Crowe has kindly consented to lodge free of charge any men sent, until they are placed with the right party, and it will be as well to send the men direct to the above, who lives at the town. Men may be sent to the following at once:

Robert Galloway, \$35 per month, and \$10 per month during winter.

J. Gray, 1 man, \$35 per month, and \$10 per month during winter.

J. H. Crowe, 1 man, \$35 per month, and \$10 per month during winter.

Frank Morris, 2 men, \$2 per day, and \$10 during winter.

R. Copeland, 1 man, \$35 per month, and \$10 per month during winter.

The above parties tell me that about 12 men can be placed here on the same basis. Please place this before parties who will be able to supply the above with the kind of help required. Of one thing I am fully convinced, that is, that if the matter were placed before the farmers in the right light, they would rise in a body to help out the conditions that we will be up against in the city during the coming winter. If I can be of any service along these lines, would be glad to help free of charge.

O. E. BREEN,

674 Lipton Street. Phone S.4715

HOME BANK STAFF CHANGES

R. B. Burland, formerly manager of the Home Bank of Canada branch at Neepawa, Man., has been appointed manager of the office of the Home Bank recently opened in Calgary. V. F. Chalmers, formerly manager at Grandview, Man., takes charge of the Neepawa branch. H. C. Wilson, formerly manager at Welwyn, Sask., takes charge of the Grandview branch, and J. B. Lorimer, from the Winnipeg office goes as manager at Welwyn, Sask.

CO-OPERATION AND WAR PRICES

During the past fortnight the working classes of Aberdeen have had an admirable object lesson in the value of co-operation as a bulwark against high prices. When war was proclaimed—when we, in common with other nations of Europe, decided that, in order to advance our national interests, it was necessary to shoot our own best customers—prices of many of the necessities of life went up with a bang. Aberdeen private traders, ever eager to make their plack a groat, were among the first to increase prices. I hear of one grocer, not in a particularly big way of business, who cleared a couple of hundred pounds during the first week of the food scarce. It is now recognized that the fears of a food famine are altogether baseless; but, in spite of that, it is as certain as anything can be in these uncertain times that a winter of high prices is in store for the working classes—indeed, for consumers in general. The Northern Co-operative Company, true to the best traditions of the movement, has, however, set an excellent example to the private traders by selling most of the necessities of life at prices little, if anything, higher than those which obtained before this calamitous war broke out. That in itself has proved a salutary check on the more grasping of the private traders; and every housewife in Aberdeen today will agree that, had it not been for the firm stand taken by the directors of the Northern Co-operative Company, prices today would have been a great deal higher than they are.—The Scottish Co-operator.

Justice is more powerful than arms.—Gladstone.

Sanitary, Fire-Proof Walls For Your Home

Let us show you how you can make your house more attractive, fire-proof and sanitary by using

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

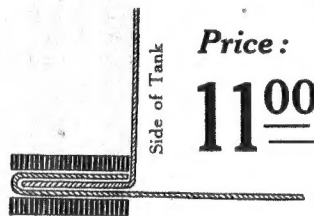
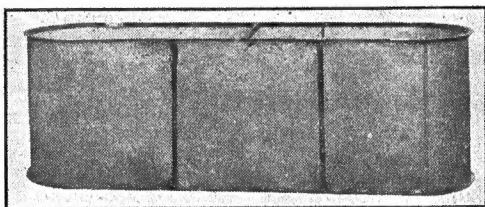
This steel interior decoration is very inexpensive. We make it in innumerable beautiful designs that will be sure to please you. Easy to put on over old plaster without muss or fuss. Will out-last any building. Settle your wall and ceiling question for all time by erecting "Metallic" ceilings and walls. Write for complete information.

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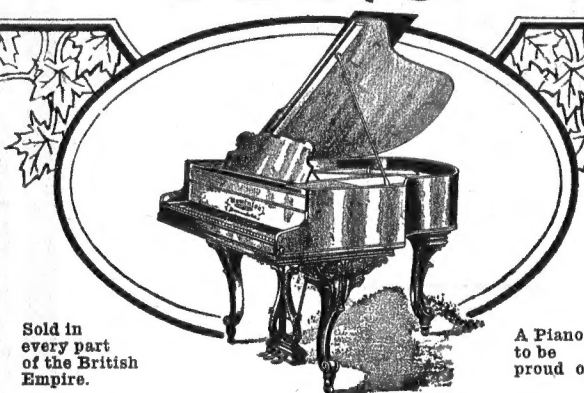
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The DOMINION PIANO.



Sold in every part of the British Empire.

A Piano to be proud of.

"There's music in the sighing of a reed;
There's music in the gushing of a rill;
There's music in all things, if men had ears,
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres."—Byron.

Not all of us can feel the spell of music, as did Byron; but not one of us can or knowingly would evade the spell or the charm of the Dominion Piano.

For sheer tonal beauty and sweet melody, coupled with great delicacy of expression, nothing can excel the responsiveness of this beautiful piano.

We would like you to hear this piano, but before hearing it, send for our catalogue. It will give you some practical particulars of the strength of its construction, the beauty of its appearance, and the money that would be saved by purchasing it in preference to any other instrument. Write now.

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HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
JAMES MASON, General Manager

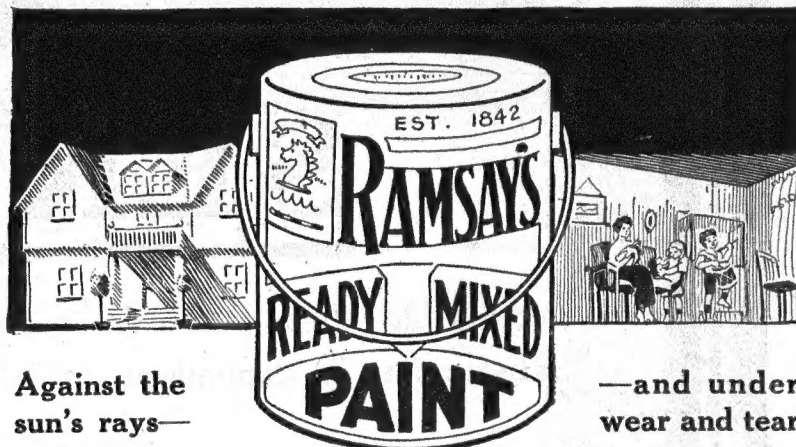
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Instead of sending money through the mails, use a Home Bank Money Order. It is safer and registration is not necessary. The Home Bank's rates for Money Orders are: To send \$5 and under, 3c.; \$5 to \$10, 6c.; \$10 to \$30, 10c.; \$30 to \$50, 15c.

Winnipeg Office:

426 MAIN STREET

W. A. Machaffie
Manager



Against the sun's rays—

—and under wear and tear

—this paint lasts, and lasts, and lasts

Ramsay's Paints are honest goods—made of honest materials by honest painstaking methods. Each finish will honestly meet the requirements for which it is designed. You may be sure when you buy them for your own use that they will give you the service you know you ought to get.

Courteous service from local agent.

Write for interesting paint literature. (5)

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Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

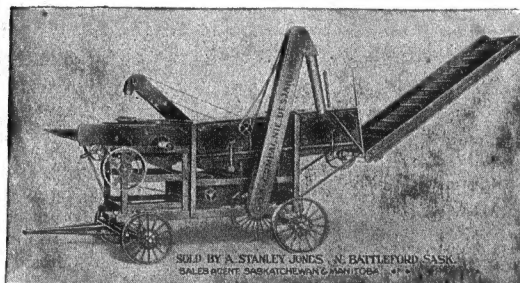
Daily Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

8 H.P. Engine Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return, All Belts



Can be mounted on one platform on any wagon. Capacity 400 to 1,000 bus. according to grain.

Large stocks at North Battleford. Smaller sizes from \$383, Engine and Separator. Carriage paid in Sask. Out shows separator at \$284 and \$317, freight paid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 16ft. to carry whole outfit.

Write for free catalogue and time terms also.

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Established 1864

A. STANLEY JONES, North Battleford, Sask.
General Agent for Saskatchewan and Manitoba

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TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

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SERVICE!

Letters like these come from only one Source---**SATISFACTION**
Satisfaction is dependent mainly upon one tem---**SERVICE**

The **GGG** Co.
Ltd.

Hirsch, Sask., Mar. 17, 1914.
The Grain Growers' Grain Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I have received settlement in full for No. 54312 and thank you very much for having that car of flax re-inspected without being asked to do so. I have a car of oats and wheat for your Company after seeding. I am pleased with the grading and dockage.

EDGAR KING.

has hundreds of such letters now on file. Is this not convincing proof of how well "The Farmers' Own Company" has deserved the support it has received?

The **GGG** Co. **Ltd.** stands as a concrete example of suc-

cessful co-operation. Farmers built this Company to serve them as they would be served. It has served them so satisfactorily that it is now the largest grain handling organization in Canada. The very immensity of its business makes possible a service that will prompt **YOU** to write letters like those you read here.

If you have failed to take advantage of your opportunity before, do not neglect it **this** season, and remember that in so doing, you are helping yourself and your fellow-farmers to still fairer and better grain marketing conditions than have even yet been obtained. From

now on, ship all your grain to **The GGG Co. Ltd.**

Save Money on Farm Necessities

Lumber Coal
Fence Posts Fence Wire
Apples Flour
Farm Machinery, etc.

Shellbrook, Sask., Apr. 8, 1914.
The Grain Growers' Grain Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I received returns from car No. 63688 O.N. You must have sold at just the right time for I notice that the price was much lower a very few days after. That you aim to satisfy has been very much in evidence all through. I think your system of handling grain to be about perfect or as near so as circumstances will allow. Yours truly,

W. H. DODGE.

Mair, Sask., Dec. 29, 1913.
The Claims Dept., Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—In answer to yours of the 20th of December, I thank you for your kindness and perseverance in following up this matter which we had long ago given up as a bad job. It was a very pleasant surprise. Hope to be able to ship grain to you again next season. Again thanking you for your kindness in this matter, we are,

Yours truly, GEO. STORY.

Radisson, Sask., Mar. 25, 1914.
The Grain Growers' Grain Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I am very much pleased with the way you handled my car of wheat. I appreciate the slip you sent acknowledging the bill of lading, and your interpretation of my instructions. This gave me a definite idea of what I might expect you to do, which is necessary for me out in the country who is not in touch with the market conditions. Yours truly,

R. W. MAYWOOD.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER